

NBA FINALS  
PISTONS LEAD  
See Sports, Page 17

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,748

PARIS, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Surveys Find Dukakis's Assets Growing



Governor Michael S. Dukakis, in Los Angeles Wednesday celebrating his California primary victory, passes the good word to his wife, Kitty, who is recovering in a Massachusetts hospital from surgery.

## Bush Is Cast As Underdog In Last Lap

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In five months, the United States will elect a president, and as things stand, Governor Michael S. Dukakis, who clinched the Democratic nomination in Tuesday's primary elections, is the most likely victor, according to the latest surveys.

Unless startling events intervene, the contest will pit Vice President George Bush, who wrapped up the Republican nomination months ago, against Mr. Dukakis, the governor of Massachusetts. That much comes as no surprise.

What is striking is that after seven years as the No. 2 man in an administration that retains considerable popularity, Mr. Bush begins the last lap as a decided underdog.

It is not simply that Mr. Dukakis leads Mr. Bush in the polls — the margin was 10 percentage points in the most recent New York Times-CBS News Poll a month ago, and as much as 15 points in some other recent surveys — but also that the vice president has so few evident electoral assets, either nationally or

The governor walks away with the final four primaries. Page 3.

In important states like California and New Jersey, where interviewers for The New York Times and CBS News polled voters after they had cast primary ballots.

Mr. Bush appears to be in a much weaker position than was Richard Nixon, then the vice president, at a comparable moment in 1960, even though he is personally more popular. He is in almost as much trouble as Hubert H. Humphrey was at this stage in 1968, when he was the vice president in a government badly tarnished by the Vietnam War.

A national cross-section of 1,056 registered voters, interviewed last month, rated Mr. Dukakis as preferable to his rival on a broad range of presidential qualifications. He more than Mr. Bush, they said by various margins, seemed to care about people like them, to possess the toughness to make hard

See VOTE, Page 7

## In Italy, a Hobbled Economy

Industry Heads Say Bureaucracy Hurts EC Outlook

By Reginald Dale  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Italian industrialists like to say that they can easily compete with their West German exporting rivals in the privacy of their own factories. But by the time their goods have cleared the public obstacle course between the factory gate and the Italian border they have lost much of their competitive edge.

The assertion starkly illustrates Italy's main handicap as it prepares to do battle in the single, frontierless market that the 12-nation European Community aims for at the end of 1992.

The competitiveness of Italy's often dynamic private industries is undermined by a lumbering bureaucracy and the unreliability and inefficiency of public services like transport and communications.

"The private sector produces a lot of resources," said Franco Bruni, a Milan professor specializing in international economics and management. "But a large part of them are implicitly taxed

away by the inefficiency of the public sector."

In his annual statement last month, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, governor of the Bank of Italy, warned: "The shortcomings of the public sector penalize the en-

Italy: The Hard Tests to Come

Last of three articles

tire economy, because economic legislation, administrative efficiency, transport, telecommunications, urban organization, education and scientific research are major factors in overall competitiveness."

Most Italian businessmen have horror stories to tell about the rules and regulations and other bureaucratic nightmares that dog their daily lives.

At Olivetti's headquarters in Ivrea, a showpiece of modern office technology, the management had to fight a major battle with

the authorities to introduce a magnetic strip system for punching in and out because Italian law stipulates that there must be a paper record.

There are so many complicated rules governing management-employee relations, from health benefits down to the size of servings in the company cafeteria, that even the best intentioned employers risk fines by government inspectors because they just cannot comply with them all.

Countless working hours are lost because employees must be given days off to acquire personal papers like marriage licenses and identity cards. Increasingly, companies are turning to the private sector for health and pension plans and mail services. Many do not use the public postal system at all, preferring to rely on telefax and couriers.

"The mail-service doesn't work, the telephones are a mess and the traffic isn't regulated," Mr. Bruni said. "It takes a long

See ITALY, Page 7



GADHAFI CALM, BEFORE THE STORM — The Libyan leader, Moammar Gadhafi, relaxing outside the room in Algiers where a summit meeting of the Arab League was under way. Colonel Gadhafi reportedly touched off an uproar by accusing unidentified Arab leaders of being "lackeys of imperialism." King Hussein, meanwhile, gave his full support to the P.L.O. Page 2.

## Soviets Feuding On Parley

Foes of Reforms Reported to Stack Delegate Rosters

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Local Communist Party organizations across the Soviet Union, resisting the wishes of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, appear to have chosen delegates to a crucial party conference this month mostly from their own, conservative leadership ranks.

The selection provoked a series of highly unusual public protests around the country before it ended Friday, as citizens and rank-and-

Moscow authorities have adopted a more tolerant attitude toward public demonstrations. Page 7.

file party members, supported by a number of newspapers, condemned the process as undemocratic and demanded reconsideration of rejected candidates.

The choice of delegates apparently leaves Mr. Gorbachev's hand out the major infusion of fresh faces he hoped would help generate enthusiastic support for his program. But it does not necessarily threaten his control of the meeting, which is scheduled to begin in Moscow on June 28.

Party officials in the capital remain confident that Mr. Gorbachev can steer the conference in the direction he wants, which is to renew his mandate for change. He can count on traditional delegates to his position as general secretary to prevent any surprises.

A complete list of the 5,000 delegates has not yet been published but a partial roster and Soviet press coverage show that some of Mr. Gorbachev's most prominent supporters were not selected, and others were added at the last moment, only after the intervention of Mr. Gorbachev and his aides.

The press agency Tass, in a view of the selection process, said on Friday, "Certain difficulties developed in a number of party organizations."

Alexander E. Bovin, a political analyst for the newspaper, said the reflected widespread disappointment with the selection, writing in the Sunday issue of his paper: "Frankly speaking, I and every one I talk to feels we have been cheated. The party apparatus has taken the preparation for the conference in its skilled hands, and with minor exceptions, it smashed the young seedling of party reformers. As before, the lists of candidates went from top down."

Mr. Bovin said Wednesday that he was not a delegate and had not wanted to be one.

Among those chosen who are identified with Mr. Gorbachev were Leonid I. Abalakin, an economist; Yuri N. Afanasyev, a historian; Grigori Y. Baklanov, the editor of the journal *Znamya*; Yegor V. Yakovlev, editor of the newspaper *Moscow News*; Vitali A. Korotich, editor of the magazine *Opyonok*; and Elem G. Klimov, head of the film-makers union.

Others identified with Mr. Gorbachev but not selected included Tatianna Zaslavskaya, Nikolai Shmelov and Gavril Popov, economists, and Alexander Gelman and Mikhail Shatrov, playwrights.

The selection process, which unfolded over the past month in more than 4,900 meetings, reflected the

See SOVIET, Page 7

## France to Cut a Third of Debt Owed by the Poorest Nations

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand, in the first major initiative of his new mandate, announced on Wednesday that France would forgive up to a third of the public debt owed to it by the poorest Third World nations.

In a letter to his partners in the forthcoming Toronto summit conference of the seven major industrialized nations, the French leader suggested they also make substantial concessions on repayment schedules and interest rates.

"It has never been so urgent and necessary to act to help Third World countries, with the gap continuing to widen between rich and poor countries," Mr. Mitterrand said in the letter, parts of which were released by his staff.

"We can no longer admit a situation where financial transfers of the south toward the north exceed

transfers in the other direction by more than \$30 billion, with the weight of repayments overriding new credit," the letter said.

Mr. Mitterrand's proposals, dispatched to fellow leaders Monday, appeared designed as a way to seize the initiative in Toronto on an issue that has been of growing concern in international finance and has long been a particular irritant to him.

Jacques Attali, Mr. Mitterrand's chief adviser, said at a summit briefing that France is suggesting three formulas to lighten the debt load. Whether or not the other six nations agree on such steps, he added, France is prepared to write off a third of the debt owed to it by about 20 extremely poor countries, chiefly former colonies in Africa.

This is the first of the three suggestions described by Mr. Attali. It also would include consolidating these countries' debts over a 10-year period, instead of present terms.

Mr. Attali said that, because he has offered a varied set of proposals, Mr. Mitterrand hopes for a consensus from the Toronto summit. Several participants, including Britain, Canada and the United States, already have made suggestions leading in the same direction, he declared, but he said the French ideas were more far-reaching.

The letter with Mr. Mitterrand's ideas went to President Ronald Reagan as well as the leaders of Japan, West Germany, Italy, Britain and Canada. They are scheduled to meet in Toronto June 19-21.

## Board Threatens Pan Am Sale

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The board of Pan Am Corp. authorized management on Wednesday to sell most of the company's core airline unit if agreements are not reached with its labor unions.

In a letter sent Tuesday to employees of the eighth-largest U.S. airline, its chairman said that management was frustrated by its inability to extract concessions from three of the company's five major labor unions.

The board's decision, viewed as a move to speed up the negotiations, authorizes the sale of any of the assets of Pan American World Airways, the company's flagship carrier, "without limitation, including route segments and divisions, maintenance and terminal facilities, aircraft, engines and other equipment," the letter from Pan Am's chairman, Thomas G. Platt, said.

The only Pan Am assets that could not be sold are its lucrative Northeast shuttle service and Pan

Am World Services, which provides ground services to other carriers in airports around the world.

If agreement is reached with the dissenting unions representing flight attendants, Teamsters and transport workers, the assets might not be sold, said Pamela Hantlon, a spokeswoman for Pan Am.

"We can continue along the path of an orderly sale of assets or we can find ourselves with a labor agreement soon," she said. "There is a very good possibility that the plan to sell assets of the company would not go forward."

The company has no specific timetable for selling the assets, she said.

Pan Am posted a net loss of \$83.3 million in the first quarter. The unions representing pilots and flight engineers have agreed to concessions totaling about \$30 million over three years, but analysts and airline sources believe that Pan Am needs a total of around \$540 million over the period.

"I'm taking the letter at face value; I presume that they're serious," said Margaret Brennan, the head of the flight attendants union at Pan Am, who also heads the Joint Labor Council representing the five big unions there.

Ms. Brennan said the authorization to sell assets could be a tactic to pressure the recalcitrant unions into making concessions.

The shuttle, which Pan Am started in 1986 after buying assets from Texas Air Corp., only recently became profitable. Its World Service PAN AM, Page 13

## Kiosk

### N.Y. Stocks Resume Rally

NEW YORK (UPI) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged Wednesday as Wall Street brushed aside recent inflation fears in the hottest trading session so far this year.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 20.62 points Tuesday, rose 48.76 to 2,102.95. The stock index earlier had broken through the post-collapse closing high of 2,110.08 reached April 12, but pulled back in the final minutes of trading. (Page 12)



Michael R. Milken and his brokerage, Drexel Burnham Lambert, are reported to be targets of an SEC securities fraud suit. Page 9.

### General News

A strike by blacks in South Africa ended after a million workers stayed home. Page 2.

Arrests under Singapore's Internal Security Act are chilling life on the island. Page 5.

U.S. taxpayers who claim foreign tax credit no longer must attach supporting documents to their returns. Page 3.

### Science

Recent developments have led scientists to believe that the pace of discovery of new elements may quicken. Page 8.

### Business/Finance

Amstrad PLC introduced a discount-priced dish antenna for intercepting satellite TV broadcasts. Page 9.

Dow Close The Dollar in New York

OM	1 21
Pound	1 7273
Yen	125 60
FF	5 8295

## SDI's Value Questioned In Congressional Study

By R. Jeffrey Smith  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's proposed deployment of a space-based missile defense system in the mid-1990s would commit the United States to a costly struggle for control of outer space with little assurance of technical or strategic victory over the Soviet Union, the congressional Office of Technology Assessment said Tuesday.

If the superpowers cannot agree on outer-space arms controls, the nonpartisan scientific group said, "intense competition between the superpowers for the control of near-Earth space" should be expected. Its conclusions are contained in a report on a two-year study of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program.

The office, challenging Mr. Reagan's vision of SDI, also said the Pentagon's proposed defensive weapons systems could not stop thousands of Soviet warheads from striking U.S. territory in a massive attack during the next 25 years, if ever.

"The long-run ability of the SDI to stay ahead of an ever-changing Soviet threat — and to reach the ultimate goal of eliminating nuclear missiles as a military threat — is

questionable," the group said in a statement accompanying the 281-page report.

Thomas Karas, the Office of Technology Assessment study director, noted that this prediction contrasts sharply with Mr. Reagan's assertion at a Moscow news conference last week that deployment of an SDI defensive weapon "would make it virtually impossible for nuclear missiles to get through" to the United States.

The group concluded that despite five years and \$12 billion of scientific research, "many questions remain about the feasibility of meeting SDI goals."

The Pentagon is developing six space weapons and sensors for an initial defensive system costing up to \$150 billion. Although Congress has repeatedly slashed the program's budget and constrained tests, Mr. Reagan has resisted Soviet efforts to restrict it as part of a future arms treaty.

The study foresees a "significant probability" of "catastrophic failure" on "the first — and presumably only — time" the defense system is used in war, because of defects in the computer software needed to operate the space weap-

See SDI, Page 7.



END OF A MISSILE — Soldiers of the 56th U.S. Field Artillery dismantling a Pershing-2 missile near Stuttgart on Wednesday. The dismantling of the missile was in accordance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signed at the Moscow summit meeting last week.

## Western Lawyers Assail Soviets on Rights Issue

By David Remick  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A group of lawyers from the United States, Israel and Western Europe said Wednesday they were deeply disappointed after meeting with Soviet lawyers on human rights issues.

About 250 lawyers from the International Bar Association met this week with Soviet colleagues in Moscow. The Western attorneys who spoke at a press conference on Wednesday used such phrases as "empty words" and "charm offensive" to describe what they saw as the contemporary Soviet attitude toward emigration and human rights.

"There is a legal revolution going on in this country," said Irvin Cotler, a professor of law at McGill University in Montreal, "but it does not embrace the human rights of refugees."

"All we heard were the old excuses, the old justifications of the status quo," said Jonathan Arkush, a British barrister.

At the press conference, several Soviet Jews who have been refused permission to leave the country spoke out against the Soviet Union's unwillingness to allow free emigration.

"For years, we were told that the solution to our problems was a warmer relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union," said Igor Uspensky, of Moscow. "And now that the relationship is warmer, what?"

None of the more than 100 dissidents those refused exit visas who attended a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in Moscow last week has been given an exit visa. One family at the meeting, the Pimelshains, received a call from the visa office two days ago and was refused once more.

"We've been refused since 1979," said Galina Pimelshain, "and yesterday we learned that my grandfather, who was living in Jersey City, died. He was waiting so long for us."

"We sense only an aura of change," said Yuli Koshersky. "And the words of Soviet officials are like the facades of Potemkin villages. For us, there is no *glasnost*, no exit visas."

For the past two months the Jewish community in Moscow and in other cities had been greatly worried by the appearance of anti-semitic leaflets that threatened pogroms against Jews during this

See RIGHTS, Page 7

# Mitterrand Assails Conservatives for Vote Pact With Le Pen

By Joseph Fitchett  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — President Francois Mitterrand publicly assailed conservative parties Wednesday, four days before the French parliamentary elections, for entering into a voting pact in Marseille with the extremist National Front.

But the deal was defended by conservative spokesmen, including many who have ostracized the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, over his blaming of Moslem immigrant workers for social ills in France.

Calling the deal a turning point for the National Front in political respectability, commentators said that conservative leaders had become more willing to work with Mr. Le Pen to get extremist votes and, in the longer run, to try to woo away his followers.

Joining other Socialist leaders in

denouncing the agreement, Pierre Jove, the interior minister, called it "a pact with the devil."

It appeared that the tacit agreement would enable the National Front to carry two or three constituencies in the Marseille region, where policies towards immigrant workers are a volatile issue. In return, the pact could bring at least 20 extra seats elsewhere in France for the conservative coalition of the Rally for the Republic and the Union for French Democracy.

Mr. Mitterrand, intervening publicly for the first time to help his Socialist supporters, asked French voters to give him "a stable majority" in Parliament after his own re-election as president last month.

But critics, including some conservatives, predicted that the deal would backfire, alienating moderates and centrists and swinging

some constituencies to the Socialist party in the second round of the election Sunday.

They added that the deal could aggravate cynicism among voters that was reflected in the 35-percent abstention rate in the first round, a record in legislative elections in the Fifth Republic.

But few conservatives — with the exception of Raymond Barre, the former prime minister, who said he was "troubled" — criticized the deal.

Alain Madelin, a former industry minister, said that he preferred this arrangement to seeing the National Front, which won almost 10 percent of the vote, excluded from the National Assembly.

Mr. Le Pen has hinted that if his party lost all its seats, his supporters might resort to street violence. The National Front, conservatives argue, was helped to national

prominence by the Socialist party in 1983, when the Socialist-controlled Parliament adopted an electoral system that, as predicted, gave Mr. Le Pen's party a strong foothold in the National Assembly.

A new electoral law, passed by conservatives in 1986 and used for the first time in this legislative election, left the National Front facing parliamentary extinction.

But the conservative parties decided that they needed National Front support after the first round of balloting left the conservatives neck-and-neck with Socialists.

Officially, five conservative candidates announced late Tuesday that they were withdrawing to leave better-placed National Front candidates as the sole conservatives in their constituencies against candidates supported by the Socialist and Communist parties.

Without the accord, the conservatives faced three-way battles in

16 constituencies where a split conservative vote could have given parliamentary seats to Socialist or Communist candidates.

In addition, Mr. Le Pen was expected to call on his followers to switch their support to mainstream conservative candidates in at least 20 constituencies elsewhere.

The two-round balloting system allows candidates whose support amounted to at least 12.5 percent of the registered voters to enter the run-off round. But weaker candidates usually withdraw in favor of a political ally.

Socialists and Communists have already agreed in this kind of reciprocal arrangement, but the conservatives' deal with Mr. Le Pen was especially controversial because his campaign has overtones of racism and authoritarianism that are anathema to most French people.

In his statement, Mr. Mitterrand

said without naming them that the conservative parties had violated democratic principles for electoral reasons.

Leaders of the RPR and the UDF described the accord as a local arrangement worked out by Jean-Claude Gaudin, the leading conservative politician in the Marseille region.

Some conservatives said privately that they hoped eventually to diminish the National Front by assimilating many of Mr. Le Pen's supporters into the mainstream conservative parties. Several cited the success of Mr. Mitterrand in the mid-1980s, when he made an alliance with the Communists to his left, then took away many of their voters.

"If the Marseille experiment succeeds," a conservative politician said, "it could help us win municipal elections next year in what used to be a Socialist bastion."

## Sweden Acts to Scrap Nuclear Power

STOCKHOLM (AP) — The Swedish parliament has endorsed the first legislative program by any nation to rid itself of nuclear power, voting to unplug two reactors by 1996.

The bill, adopted Tuesday, set the timetable for dismantling the first of Sweden's 12 reactors and established a mechanism for deciding when to shut the others within 21 years. Under the law, one reactor will be closed in the Barseback complex in southern Sweden, and another in Ringhals on the western coast.

Sweden voted in a 1980 nonbinding referendum to dismantle nuclear energy by the year 2010. Energy Minister Birgitta Dahl said that it was "a matter of honor" to keep the referendum's promise.

## EC Checks New Complaint on Japan

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community began investigating a new complaint of unfair trade practices against Japanese companies on Wednesday as Prime Minister Naboro Takeshita ended a two-day visit to Brussels intended to smooth commercial relations.

The European Commission, the EC's executive body, said it was investigating reports that two Japanese companies, Nippon Seiko KK and NTN Toyo Bearing Co. Ltd., were using so-called screwdriver plants in Europe to produce ball bearings at unfairly low prices.

The announcement by the commission marked its third anti-dumping action against Japan in less than two weeks. It the commission upholds the EC manufacturers' complaint, it can impose special taxes on the products concerned.

## NATO Welcomes Danish Crisis End

MADRID (Reuters) — The NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, said Wednesday that the alliance welcomed Denmark's resolution of a crisis over the question of NATO ships carrying nuclear weapons.

A day earlier, Prime Minister Paul Schluter of Denmark told parliament that his government had resolved a two-month dispute over whether NATO ships possibly armed with nuclear weapons should visit Danish ports. Mr. Schluter said NATO allies would be asked to follow rules laid down by Denmark, which bans nuclear weapons, under a procedure that will not specifically refer to nuclear weapons.

Lord Carrington said on the eve of a NATO foreign ministers meeting in Madrid, that the result was "a great relief in all of us."

## Ugandans Say April Mutiny Quelled

NAIROBI (AP) — Ugandan military police are holding 700 army officers and soldiers following an April mutiny at two barracks near Kampala and an abortive attempt in assassinate President Yoweri Museveni, Ugandan military sources said Wednesday.

At least 200 mutineers were slain in clashes with loyal troops April 7 and 8 before rebel units surrendered, the sources said, adding that on April 11, the presidential convoy was ambushed between Kampala and Entebbe and at least 16 soldier escorts were killed by mutineers. Mr. Museveni, who seized power in January 1986 and has since faced several challenges, was not in the convoy.

The sources said they were Ugandan Army officers belonging to a dissident group that wants Mr. Museveni to hold peace talks with rebel armies. The Ugandan authorities had taken steps to avoid publicity of the April incidents, they said. The military command in Kampala, contacted by telephone, would not confirm or deny the reports.

## Seoul Students Still Plan to Go North

SEOUL (UPI) — Students rejected opposition pleas on Wednesday to call off a banned march to the border for reunification talks with their North Korean counterparts. The government again said that it would stop the rally.

Student leaders met with three major opposition leaders and rejected their request to postpone the march planned for Friday to the Korean War truce village of Panmunjom, 35 miles (56 kilometers) north of Seoul, where North Korean students agreed to meet them.

The three opposition leaders, Kim Dae Jung, Kim Young Sam and Kim Jong Pil, urged the students to cancel the meeting, saying South Korea should talk to the North only through the government. The National University Students Alliance picked 13 students to represent South Korea at the talks. All 13 are being sought by the police.

## Sandinist-Contra Peace Talks Falter

MANAGUA (NYT) — Peace talks between the Sandinist government and contra leaders appeared to falter Wednesday, with each side accusing the other of bad faith.

"It's clear to me that the contras are not going to sign," said Paul Reichler, an American attorney who is a member of the Sandinist negotiating team. "They have never been more rigid, inflexible and intransigent. The chief contra negotiator, Alfredo Cesar, said the government was refusing to offer any guarantees of political change in Nicaragua."

As the talks continued for the second day of what is scheduled to be a three-day round, Sandinist police briefly detained more than a dozen opposition politicians who sought to present a letter of protest to the National Assembly. Their letter was a denunciation of the press law under which several radio news programs have been temporarily shut.

## German Poll Finds 15% Anti-Semitic

FRANKFURT (AP) — One-third of West Germans think Jewish influence is too high worldwide and nearly 8 percent remain "vehemently anti-Semitic," according to a survey released Wednesday.

Fifteen percent of West Germans are prejudiced against Jews, with elderly men, rural residents and those who lower-Jews jobs making up much of the group, the survey said. The researchers interviewed 2,102 people older than 16 in West Germany and West Berlin, using a standardized questionnaire.

The Allensbach research and polling institute conducted the study in conjunction with the Center for Research on Anti-Semitism at West Berlin's Technical University. It was commissioned by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nei B'rith in New York.

## For the Record

President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador was listed in stable condition by doctors in Washington on Wednesday, a day after they removed two-thirds of his cancerous stomach and estimated he had six months in live because they could not remove cancer from his liver. (UPI)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Belgian Ferrymen to Hold a Strike

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Seamen on Belgian cross-Channel ferries are to hold a 24-hour strike Thursday to protest proposed working practices similar to those that sparked Britain's P&O ferry strike.

A union spokesman said Belgium's state-owned RTM ferry operator planned to cut manning levels and lengthen shifts on a streamlined ferry that has not yet been built. He said the walkout by more than 100 crew would halt all RTM crossings between the Belgian port of Ostend and the British coast from midnight Wednesday.

Drivers in Munich kissing their loved ones goodbye at a busy subway station are causing traffic jams, so the city council is creating a special "kiss-and-ride" car park. Motorists will be able to stop there for a few minutes. (Reuters)

Operational errors at O'Hare International Airport in Chicago so far this year already have exceeded the 1987 total, prompting a special National Transportation Safety Board investigation that began Wednesday, officials said. (UPI)

Nigeria has ordered Swissair and Lufthansa to cancel fare increases announced last month on some of their flights from Lagos, official and aviation sources said Wednesday. The companies had raised their fares by about 300 percent on some routes to compensate for a devaluation of the Nigerian currency. (Reuters)

South African trains, which have separate cars for blacks and whites, will be integrated "as soon as possible," Leon Fils, the minister of transport said Wednesday in Cape Town. Signs designating cars for blacks and for whites have been taken down and destroyed in the western Cape Province, but on date has been set for similar moves in Johannesburg and other major cities, he said. (UPI)

## Correction

Because of a transmission error, a Washington Post article in the June 8 editions misidentified recent acquisitions in the tobacco and food-products industries. Philip Morris Cos. has acquired General Foods, while Nabisco Brands has been merged into RJR Industries.

## Hussein Asks Arabs To Support Uprising

The Associated Press

ALGIERS — King Hussein of Jordan gave unconditional support Wednesday to the Palestine Liberation Organization and asked the oil-rich Arab states to give massive subsidies to the continuing struggle against Israel.

Hussein disclaimed any ambition to restore Jordanian rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He insisted that the PLO must represent the Palestinian people at any future international peace conference.

Speaking to the leaders of the PLO and 20 Arab nations making up the Arab League, Hussein endorsed some aspects of the peace plan forwarded by the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz.

But Hussein said, "The United States has no Middle East policy other than support for Israel. The U.S. approach to the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict is, unfortunately, based on a policy of crisis-management."

"The United States takes no political steps or initiatives unless there has been a recent eruption in the region taking on the aspect of a war."

He said the Shultz plan was launched because the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza was taking on the aspect of a "Palestinian war against Israel."

"As American action usually ends with the passing of the crisis," Hussein said, "we should support the uprising in an organized and effective manner and ensure that it continues until it achieves its objectives."

Hussein urged Arab leaders to give their unanimous support to the uprising "through internationally acceptable political action."

Hussein, who has been cautious in his support for the PLO in the past, repeatedly stressed his acceptance of the guerrilla organization as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

Copies of Hussein's comments were made available by the Jordanian delegation.

President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria, who is chairman of the summit meeting that opened Tuesday and was scheduled to conclude Thursday, said the universal recognition and acceptance of the PLO was "the key to any settlement of the Middle East problem."

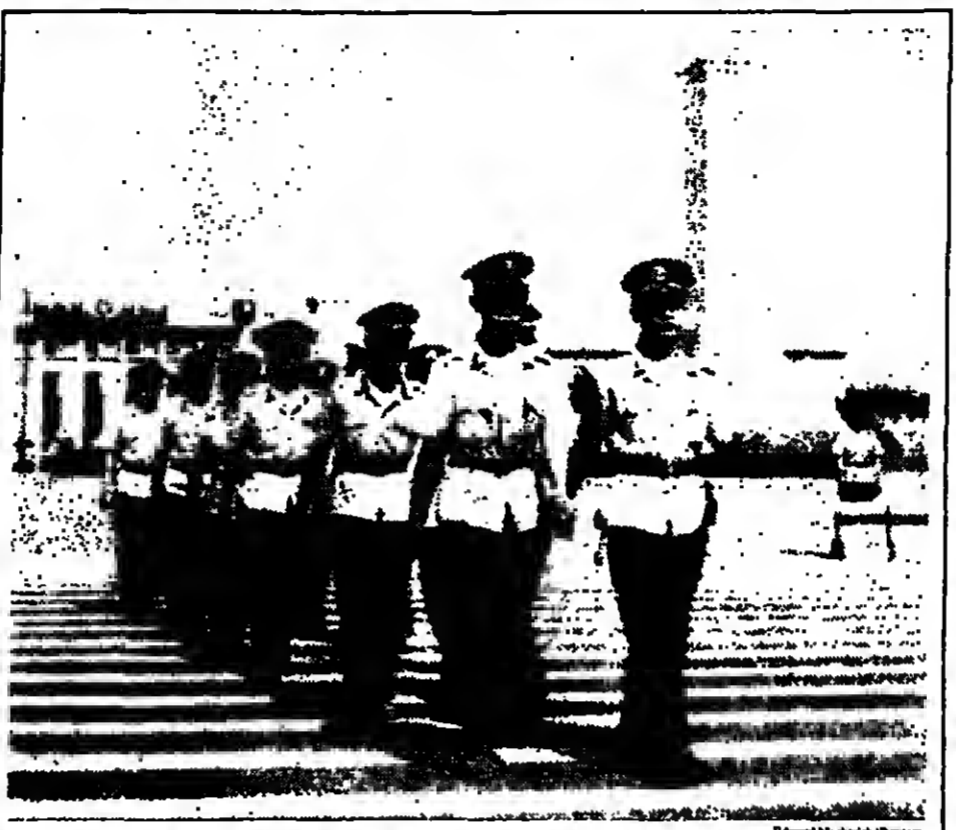
The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, reiterated the PLO's determination to create a Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, created an uproar Wednesday by accusing unnamed Arab leaders of being "lackeys of imperialism," sources said.

Colonel Gadhafi distributed the text of a statement to the Arab leaders before the start of Wednesday's session, and then refused to enter the meeting hall.

Witnesses said he was seen pacing up and down on a terrace of the hotel where the meeting took place. He was wearing a white glove on his right hand, which members of the Libyan delegation explained was "to avoid touching some of the other chiefs of state with whom he may have to shake hands."

Chedli Klibi, secretary-general of the Arab League, finally persuaded Colonel Gadhafi to enter the meeting room. The Libyan leader then delivered an impromptu diatribe "even more violent than his prepared statement," sources said.



BEIJING DEMONSTRATION BLOCKED — Police marched Wednesday to their posts to cordon off Tiananmen Square in Beijing and block a student demonstration. Students from Beijing University, disappointed with a government reform program, had called for the protest to demand more democracy and freedom of speech as well as better treatment of intellectuals.

## Israelis Offer Increased Protection Following Stabbing of Arab Official

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The Israelis offered protection Wednesday to Arab officials in the occupied West Bank and tried to stop them from resigning after an Israeli-appointed Arab mayor was stabbed, apparently by Palestinian militants.

The army maintained a curfew in Birzeit and in some adjacent areas in the neighboring town of Ramallah as it searched for suspects in the stabbing on Tuesday of Hassan Tawil, 74, the Birzeit mayor.

The Israeli newspaper Ma'ariv said Israel would increase protection for the Arab officials, but it did not specify what steps would be taken. An army spokesman refused comment.

Hanna Atrash, the elected Arab mayor of the West Bank town of Beit Sahour, said eight soldiers offered to protect him but he refused when they said he could not go anywhere without them.

"I also told them," he said, "they are hurting me more than they are helping me."

Mr. Atrash was elected mayor in 1976, the last year Israel allowed free elections in the territories.

Mr. Sae'ed, who is considered a moderate, said he was not afraid of attacks. "I do not cooperate with the military government. I only cooperate with the residents of my town," he said.

■ **Palestinian Youth Dies**

A Palestinian youth reportedly beaten by Israeli troops in the occupied Gaza Strip died at a hospital in Tel Aviv, his family said Wednesday, according to a Reuters report.

An army spokesman confirmed that Hussein Jamal Abu Jaffala, 19, had died in a Tel Aviv hospital but said that the cause of death was still under investigation.

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, on a visit to the Gaza Strip, told residents: "If you want life without disturbances, let there be quiet amongst you. We don't want to keep more troops here than necessary. If it is quiet, there will be less problems, less beatings."

More than 200 Palestinians have died in the uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, six of them from beatings, according to unofficial figures.

## Vatican Officials Fly To Russia for Festivities

By Roberto Suro  
*New York Times Service*

ROME — A high-level Vatican delegation arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for a celebration of 1,000 years of Christianity in Russia, bearing a letter from Pope John Paul II to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

According to the chief Vatican spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, the message will be delivered by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state, at a Kremlin meeting on Monday.

A Vatican official familiar with the letter, which is in Russian, said it was cordial in tone, encouraged dialogue among nations to resolve conflicts and expressed hope that the process of reform under way in the Soviet Union would bring expanded religious freedom.

However, the official, who asked that his name not be used, said the letter was something of a formality. He added that the important messages from the Vatican to the Soviet leadership would be conveyed in public when Cardinal Casaroli spoke to the Kremlin and the Bolshoi Theatre.

Cardinal Casaroli, who ranks only behind the pope in the Vatican hierarchy, is leading a substantial delegation of Vatican officials and Roman Catholic prelates from around the world.

The group is in Moscow for celebrations of the conversion and baptism of Grand Prince Vladimir of Kiev in 988, an event that began the spread of Christianity throughout Russia.

Although he expressed a desire to attend the celebration, Pope John Paul was not invited.

In a brief television interview with RAI, the state broadcasting network here, Cardinal Casaroli was asked for his view of Mr. Gorbachev's *perestroika* campaign to restructure Soviet society.

"We are following it," he said, "with that interest, even that disenchantment of people who are a bit old."

■ **Court Action Blocked**

The Constitutional Court of Italy said Wednesday that Italian courts could not prosecute a U.S. archbishop, Paul Marcinkus, and two other top Vatican bank officials on charges stemming from Italy's largest banking scandal. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Milan authorities issued arrest warrants in February 1987 for Archbishop Marcinkus, the president of the Vatican bank, and two other Vatican officials in connection with the 1982 collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Prosecutors accused Archbishop Marcinkus and the two lay officials of the bank, Pellegrino de Strobel and Luigi Meninzi, of being accessories to the fraudulent bankruptcy.

They said it would take effect after it was ratified by 16 of the 20 voting members of the Antarctic Treaty, an agreement signed in 1959 that regulates activities in Antarctica. Ratification of the new convention is expected late this year or early next year.

The agreement is a major step in

## Antarctica Will Be Opened To Development of Resources

By Philip Shabecoff  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — Concluding six years of difficult negotiations, 23 nations have agreed in open all of Antarctica to regulated development of its oil and mineral resources, according to American participants in the talks.

The participants said a convention permitting development of the southernmost continent was initiated last week in Wellington, New Zealand.

They said it would take effect after it was ratified by 16 of the 20 voting members of the Antarctic Treaty, an agreement signed in 1959 that regulates activities in Antarctica. Ratification of the new convention is expected late this year or early next year.

The agreement is a major step in the evolution of the Antarctic Treaty, under which the continent has been kept free of military activities and many nations have pursued scientific research projects while sidestepping disagreements over territorial claims made by some countries.

There is now no prohibition on mineral development in Antarctica under international law, but an informal moratorium on development has been observed over the last eight years. The convention would replace the moratorium, but the convention would require that the 20 voting members of the Antarctic Treaty specifically approve the opening of each area of the Antarctic to exploration for oil or other minerals.

Although the mineral and oil potential of the region is still largely unknown, industry spokesmen said they believed it could provide major resources for the global economy in the coming years.

But environmentalists and some scientists, pressing for the continent to be preserved as a pristine research area, expressed fear that large-scale oil development could have a disastrous impact on its delicate ecological systems.

Under the agreement, prospecting for oil and minerals by seismic testing and other techniques with a relatively light impact on the environment would be permitted in Antarctica as soon as the treaty is ratified.

But full-scale exploration and development, involving major blasting or drilling, would be barred until a new commission, to be set up by the convention, unanimously decided that an area could be opened to development. The commission would consist of the 20 voting members of the treaty.

C.D. Beeby, New Zealand's deputy secretary for foreign affairs and chairman of the group that negotiated the convention, said after the pact was initiated: "This is an historic occasion which I believe will go down in Antarctic history as the most important political development regarding the regulation of Antarctica since the Antarctic Treaty itself was adopted in 1959."

But Kelly Rigg, director of the Antarctica campaign of Greenpeace, a conservation group, said, "We feel they have done the Antarctic a great disservice."

Like the treaty itself, the minerals convention does not address the claims of seven nations — Argentina, Chile, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway and Britain — to specific territory. Other treaty members do not recognize these claims and have claimed no Antarctic territory themselves.

While countries not parties to the convention have no legal obligation to obey, it is expected that political pressure would be brought against the home country of any company trying to operate in defiance of the treaty.

The 20 voting members of the treaty are the United States, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium, West Germany, East Germany, Poland, Norway, Japan, China, India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay.

## Black Strike Concludes in South Africa

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The biggest general strike by blacks against apartheid in South African history ended Wednesday with some loss of momentum, but with a million or more workers defying threatened punitive action by both industry and the government by staying home.

Because of state of emergency provisions against furthering the goals of such illegal strikes by publicizing them, the union federation that called for the three days of protest was relatively circumspect in its assessment of its effectiveness.

But the union federation, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, estimated that at least 2.5 million blacks had honored the boycott. "It said the protest reflected the 'wide-scale resentment and anger' over restrictions imposed in February against unions and anti-apartheid organizations.

The federation, seeking to avoid prosecution under emergency anti-subversion laws that prohibit calling for politically motivated strikes and boycotts, had said it was merely calling for unspecified "protest action."

Other labor analysts said that the 2.5 million figure cited by the union federation was probably high, but that, based on the decline in numbers of passengers riding public transportation from the black townships to major cities, participation in the general strike probably exceeded a million.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.

# Dukakis Celebrates After Victories in Final 4 Primaries

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LOS ANGELES — Governor Michael S. Dukakis on Wednesday celebrated his victories in all four final races of the long primary election season, declaring, "The marathon is over and now the race to the finish line begins."

His challenger, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, renewed his claim of the Democrats' No. 2 spot, but Mr. Dukakis said no one was "due an offer" as vice presidential candidate.

Mr. Dukakis, 54, a self-described "long odds" candidate 13 months ago, clinched the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination in Tuesday's contests.

He said that Mr. Jackson deserved consideration, but that there were "other people to be considered as well, and it's up to the nominee to make that selection."

In Washington, a former candidate, Paul Simon, said he would support Mr. Dukakis for president, and he urged his 150 or so remaining delegates to do the same.

Mr. Dukakis also picked up formal support from Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri and Bruce E. Babbitt of Arizona, both former rivals.

Mr. Dukakis' season-ending sweep gave him victories in 30 states. The number needed for a convention majority was 2,081, and Mr. Dukakis easily surpassed that with his finale. His delegate total stood at 2,251, according to the latest Associated Press count.

In the final contests, Mr. Dukakis defeated Mr. Jackson by margins of 2 to 1 in New Jersey, New Mexico and Montana. Returns from California were pending him ahead in that state by a comparable margin.

In New Jersey, Mr. Dukakis had 63 percent of the vote and Mr. Jackson had 33 percent. Mr. Bush had 94 percent.

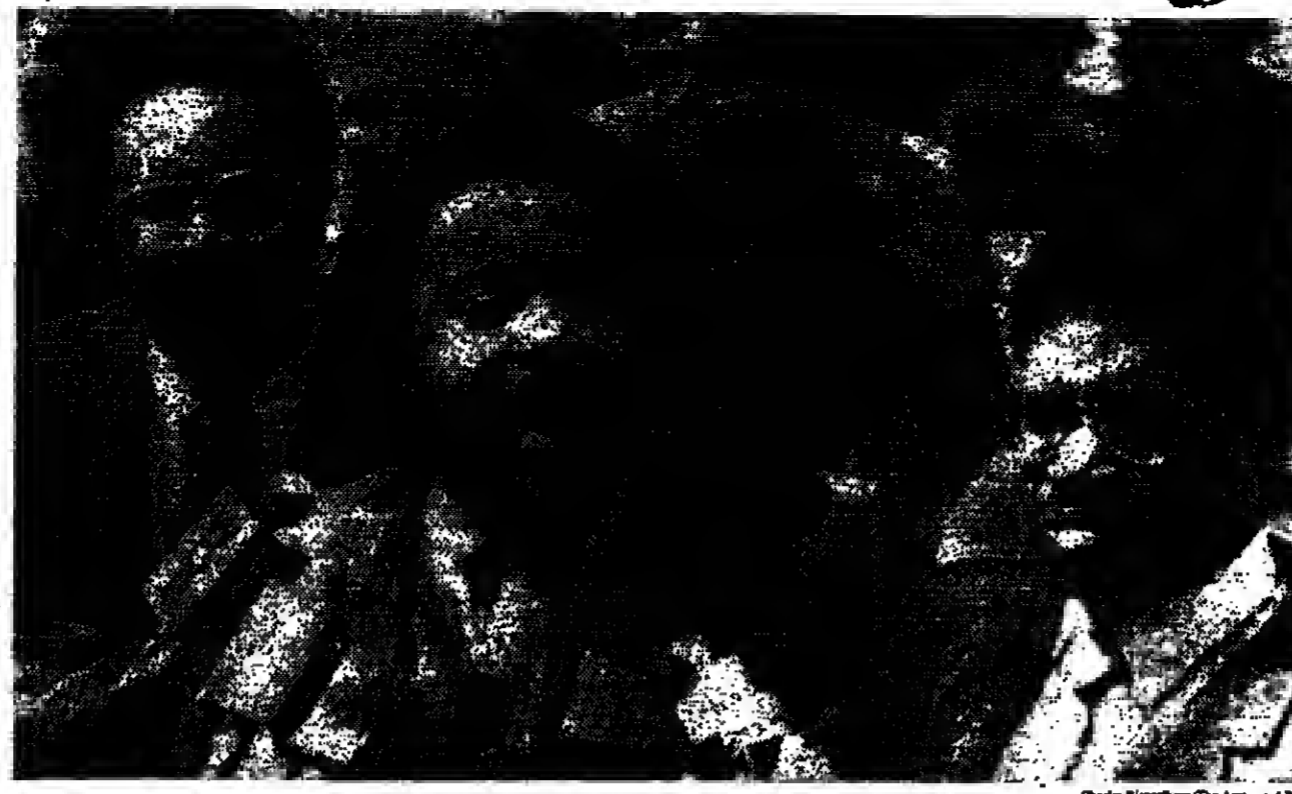
In New Mexico, Mr. Dukakis had 61 percent and Mr. Jackson 28 percent. Mr. Bush had 78 percent.

In Montana, Mr. Dukakis had 69 percent and Mr. Jackson 27 percent. Mr. Bush had 73 percent.

In California, Mr. Dukakis had 61 percent and Mr. Jackson 25 percent. Mr. Bush had 83 percent.

President Reagan plunged into the presidential campaign Wednesday, accusing Mr. Dukakis of spreading untruths about his administration and promising to vigorously defend Mr. Bush "who has been a part of everything we've accomplished in this administration."

The president accused the Democratic governor of attempting to distort the U.S. economy and ignoring the accomplishments of his years as president. (WP/AP)



The Reverend Al Sharpton, center, with two lawyers, C. Vernon Mason, left and Alton H. Maddox Jr., right, announcing that Glenda Brawley would seek sanctuary in a black church to avoid arrest for contempt of court for refusing to testify about her daughter's disappearance.

# New Twist in New York Girl's Rape Case

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — A black woman who has refused to testify about her daughter's allegations of abduction and rape by six white men took sanctuary in a church Wednesday to avoid arrest for contempt of court, family advisers said.

The woman, Glenda Brawley, and her two attorneys and two bodyguards entered the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Queens, according to the Reverend Al Sharpton, who was also with Mrs. Brawley. She is the mother of Tawanna Brawley, 16, whose case, while full of disputed elements, has drawn wide attention as a symbol of racial conflict and discontent with the criminal-justice system, particularly among minorities.

The Reverend Timothy Mitchell invited us to be here to seek religious asylum and sanctuary. "KKK" and "nigger" had been scrawled in ink or charcoal on her body.

The police made no immediate effort to arrest Mrs. Brawley. "We don't know what we're going to do yet," a police spokesman said.

In taking sanctuary, Mrs. Brawley, 33, was seeking "relief from a higher authority," according to another of her lawyers, Alton H. Maddox Jr.

Authorities issued a warrant for Mrs. Brawley on Tuesday, saying she was "fair game" for arrest.

Neither she nor her family has cooperated with investigators or made public more details.

On Monday, Judge Angelo Ingrascia of Dutchess County sentenced Mrs. Brawley to 30 days in jail and fined her \$250 for defying a grand jury subpoena to testify. At the urging of the state attorney general, Robert Abrams, she was given one more opportunity to tell a judge on Wednesday why she refused to cooperate.

But Mr. Maddox, who has said state officials are involved in a racially motivated cover-up, said Mrs. Brawley would take sanctuary in a black church rather than appear before a grand jury in Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Maddox said Tuesday that there was "a longstanding precedent that persons who have been oppressed politically can seek asylum in a church."

Another police spokesman said the police were allowed to arrest suspects who ran into a church. But he said that if a suspect was granted sanctuary by the pastor, the police had to obtain a search warrant to make an arrest or negotiate with the parties involved.

Mr. Gilles said Tuesday that "due to the confrontational nature" of developments during the day, Mr. Abrams had told the Dutchess County sheriff's office that he no longer had objections to arresting Mrs. Brawley immediately.

At a news conference, Mr. Mason said, "It is clear we cannot get justice for Tawanna Brawley."

# Fuel Shortage May Postpone U.S. Space Flights Into 1990s

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK — The United States is facing a crisis in its space launching capacity because of an impending shortage of a critical ingredient for solid-fuel rockets, according to military and space agency officials.

The shortages, expected to become a serious problem next year and to remain a problem into the 1990s, are a direct result of an explosion in May that destroyed a rocket fuel plant in Nevada. Officials previously minimized the problem, but

now said they believed that launchings of military rockets and the space shuttles would be impeded over the next two to three years.

The supply of ammonium perchlorate, the oxidizing agent used in solid-fuel rockets, will be half of what had been expected for at least one year, and probably two years, the officials said Tuesday. They said it will take that long for new manufacturing plants to be built and operating.

With the prospect of dwindling rocket fuel supplies and a backlog of missions, officials of the U.S. Department of Defense and the

National Aeronautics and Space Administration are meeting daily to set launching priorities and to allocate the scarce ammonium perchlorate. The House Committee on Science, Space and Technology opened an investigation on Wednesday into the fuel shortage.

"The biggest crunch will be next year," said Russell Burdoss, NASA's director of shuttle propulsion and a member of the committee studying the problem. "and it will be 1991 before we can breathe easy again."

The latest setback came as the nation seemed to be on the verge of recovering from the crippling effects of the Challenger space shuttle explosion to January 1986. The first flight of the modified shuttle is tentatively scheduled for August 31. And the new Titan 4, a powerful air force rocket intended as an unannounced alternative to the shuttle, is to be introduced this fall.

Lieutenant Colonel Rick Oborn, an air force spokesman, said the fuel shortage would not affect plans for the initial shuttle or Titan 4 flights. He said NASA had enough solid fuel available for five shuttle launchings, and the Titan 4 had enough fuel for four missions.

Each shuttle launching uses 1.7 million pounds (773,931 kilograms) of the oxidizer in the two solid-fuel boosters, and each Titan 4 uses 800,000 pounds of oxidizer. Before the Nevada explosion, NASA's timetable called for shuttle launchings every six weeks to two months.

Space agency officials made similar estimates after the plant explosion, but said it was too soon to assess the long-term effect on launchings. Only now are officials saying that the shortage of the fuel ingredient will extend longer.

Although the Pentagon has the right to pre-empt civilian missions, military leaders said they would consider the needs of scientific and commercial users in making priorities.

Some NASA officials, who asked not to be identified, said at least two of the next eight scheduled shuttle missions might be postponed for two to three years. A special effort is being made to maintain the schedule for the Magellan mission to Venus, set for launching in April, and the Galileo flight to Jupiter in October 1989. They say flight opportunities are restricted by the position of the planets.

# Senate Upholds Trade Bill Veto

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Senate rejected Wednesday an effort to override President Ronald Reagan's veto of the comprehensive trade bill passed by Congress, probably dooming the legislation for the rest of 1988.

The Senate's vote of 61 to 37 on the issue of overriding the veto fell short of the needed two-thirds majority. A favorable vote would have put into effect proposals intended to force foreign countries to open their markets to U.S. goods.

A move to override Mr. Reagan's veto had been approved by the House of Representatives. President Reagan's veto of the trade legislation involved his objection to a provision requiring 90 days' notice of plant closings.

# A Well-Scripted Summit, in True Hollywood Style

By Lou Cannon and Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's high-visibility performance in Moscow last week was the product of elaborate preparation by an administration team that even arranged to try out the principal summit meeting themes three months in advance on a group of American voters.

Looking back Wednesday on his fourth meeting with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the president compared it to an epic film by Cecil B. DeMille, the legendary Hollywood producer, and said he felt like he had "dropped into a grand historical moment."

As administration officials describe it, little of this history was left to chance. A summit planning group headed by the White House commu-

nications director, Thomas G. Griscom, and the national security adviser, Lieutenant General Colin L. Powell, worked for three months to hammer out an advance script that included most of the speeches Mr. Reagan gave and rehearsals of the principal events.

The fourth meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev was so carefully orchestrated that the White House arranged for the main themes of Mr. Reagan's presentation to be tested before a group of suburban Philadelphia voters in February.

The group, assembled by a survey firm headed by Richard B. Wirthlin, a longtime Reagan pollster, found that voters favored improved U.S.-Soviet relations and approved of Mr. Reagan's meetings with Mr. Gorbachev while still harboring suspicions about Soviet intentions.

"We didn't let the survey drive our effort," Mr. Griscom said, "but it was good to know that the people approved of the president's idea of building a brighter future in a safer world."

"Much of our emphasis on people-to-people programs, which the president emphasized, came out of the survey group," he said.

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev agreed at their Washington summit meeting in December to hold a Moscow meeting in the first six months of 1988. The exact dates were not known, but the planning group began concentrating in February on a period extending from mid-May through early June.

Early in February, Mr. Griscom, General Powell and the White House chief of staff, Howard H. Baker Jr., met with Mr. Reagan to discuss the content of the Moscow meeting.

"The president wanted direct contact with the Soviet people, and he especially wanted contact with young people," Mr. Griscom said.

A public opinion survey taken by Mr. Wirthlin was completed and the Philadelphia focus group conducted late in February, just before Mr. Reagan left for a three-day consultation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies in Brussels.

As Mr. Reagan flew back to Washington on March 3, the summit meeting advance team departed for Moscow.

Before the first advance trip, Mr. Griscom and met with the White House advance director, James L. Hooley, and Jack L. Courtemanche, chief of staff for Nancy Reagan, and outlined a series of 20 prospective sites for events in the Soviet Union. Soviet officials were cooperative, saying they wanted the president and first lady to feel comfortable with their schedule.

The advance team flew through Helsinki, where Mr. Reagan would spend four days before the summit meeting and stopped off in London, where the president would conclude his nine-day trip. On the way back, Mr. Griscom sketched out a tentative summit schedule on a long yellow pad.

New Hungarian Leader Plans July Visit to U.S. Agency France-Press  
BUDAPEST — Karoly Grosz, Hungary's recently elected party leader, will make an official one-week visit to the United States in late July and is expected to meet the presidential candidates, officials said here Wednesday.

Mr. Grosz, who is also prime minister, replaced Janos Kadar, 76, as party leader May 22.

# Peace Talks Fall

WASHINGTON — The Sandinista government in Nicaragua and the United States have agreed to resume peace talks to end the conflict in Nicaragua.

The talks, which had been suspended since the Sandinista government's victory in 1979, are expected to begin in the near future.

The agreement was reached after several rounds of negotiations.

# U.S. Update

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the federal government can sue to force states to comply with federal laws.

The decision is a significant victory for the federal government in its efforts to enforce federal laws against states.

The ruling is expected to have a major impact on federal-state relations.

# IRS Eases Filing Rule For Foreign Tax Credit

By Robert C. Siner

International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — U.S. taxpayers who claim the foreign tax credit will no longer have to attach supporting documents backing up the claim to their returns, the Internal Revenue Service has ruled.

The service, noting that it is difficult for taxpayers to get these documents in time to meet filing deadlines, has temporarily suspended the regulations while it reviews the requirements.

Details of the ruling will be published June 20. It will affect many U.S. taxpayers overseas, officials said Wednesday.

The service cautioned taxpayers, however, that such documentation would be required in case of audit or other tax inquiry.

Until now, the service has been mailing back those returns sent without documentation with a cover letter asking that the returns be resubmitted with the missing materials attached.

Officials now say, however, that if those taxpayers resubmit their returns without documents but with the cover letter by Aug. 15, they will not be penalized for late filing.

In another action, the service announced that applications to lower or eliminate the withholding tax on a transfer of U.S. real property by a foreign seller should be sent to the director of the IRS Service Center in Philadelphia, P.O. Box 21086, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19114.

Previously, these applications were to be sent to the assistant commissioner, international.

# Iran-Arms Trials To Be Separate

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The judge in the Iran-contra case dealt a blow to the prosecution Wednesday, ordering separate trials for Oliver L. North, John M. Poindexter and two other defendants.

Judge Gerhard A. Gesell of U.S. District Court ruled that the defendants must be tried separately so they can defend themselves using one another's congressional testimony given under a grant of limited immunity.

Mr. Gesell gave the independent counsel, Lawrence E. Walsh, until Friday to decide whom he wants to try first: Mr. North, a former National Security Council staff member, or Mr. Poindexter, a former national security adviser.

Great for Tennis

Starting August 28  
1 Tennis week with  
KOEHL HERMENJAT  
SFr. 1960.-

PALACE HOTEL  
GSTAAD  
SWITZERLAND

Please call:  
Phone 030/8 31 31 Telex 022 222  
Telefax 030/4 33 44  
The Leading Hotels of the World

AUTHORS WANTED  
BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading industry book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, general, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet #2. Vintage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

Marriott luxury at Summer Sale prices.

Both the Amsterdam Marriott and the Athens Ledra Marriott Hotels announce reduced summer rates from June 15th to August 31st 1988.

At just \$124 per night for two, including breakfast, it's luxury you can afford.

Go on treat yourself. Phone your travel agent or Marriott on London 01-439 0281, Germany 0130 4422 (toll free), France 19 05 90 8333 (toll free) for reservations and details of other tempting offers from Marriott Hotels this summer.

Athens \$124 for two (breakfast included)

Amsterdam \$124 for two (breakfast included)

Marriott HOTELS & RESORTS

AMMAN - AMSTERDAM - ATHENS - CAIRO - HAMBURG - JEDDAH - LONDON - PARIS - RIYADH - VIENNA

Tax and service included. Offer subject to availability. \$112 for single room - Athens only.

# THE BEST CANADIAN BUSINESS DEAL YOU'LL EVER MAKE



Fly Canadian Airlines International and stay free at a prestigious Canadian Pacific hotel or resort. When the two great names in Canadian travel get together to launch their new Business Class Service you can be sure they'll come up



with an unbeatable offer for travellers. Canadian Airlines International flies from Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Milan, Rome and soon Munich and serves more destinations in Canada than any other airline.



Canadian Pacific Hotels and Resorts can offer you luxurious accommodation in more cities and resorts across Canada than any other company.

And now when you fly Canadian Business Class Service Offer limited to selected European countries only.

Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts

Canadian Airlines International

Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts will provide you with your first night's stay in its own new Business Class\* absolutely free, and it will upgrade you to a Business Class\* or superior room for the rest of your trip at any of its hotels and resorts across Canada.

All you have to do to take advantage of this special offer is to contact your travel agent or call any Canadian Airlines International reservations office.

\*Business Class available at selected Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts.

Fly Canadian Business Class. Stay Canadian Pacific Hotels & Resorts Business Class. It puts the style back into business travel both in the air and on the ground.

# Herald Tribune

## A Softening in Cuba?

Fidel Castro has said that he is ready to free all but 44 of the political prisoners who he admits are in his jails. If he actually is freed, it will be the most dramatic sign of a policy softening that has already produced the revival of a suspended Cuban-American immigration agreement and that has become evident in a number of other areas in the past few months. For instance, Cuba now promises withdrawal of its expeditionary force in Angola and is talking with the United States, Angola and South Africa on the linked issues of southern Africa.

Some suggest that, having "survived" Ronald Reagan, Mr. Castro is positioning himself for the next era and the next president. Others wonder whether he has received a message to change his ways from a reform-minded Mikhail Gorbachev. But the immediate trigger seems to have been an American decision in the United Nations Human Rights Commission in March — the product of three years of hard diplomatic sloggery — to send a human rights inspection team to Cuba for the first time.

At once the Communist regime started permitting long-harassed Cuban human rights monitors and long-exiled foreign monitors to start looking at Cuban prisons. And although reports of beatings and inhuman conditions continue, there are oow accounts of improvements too. In April, Cardinal John O'Connor, archbishop of

New York, became the first churchman at his level to visit Cuba in two decades. Using his familiar tactic of bestowing prisoners on visitors, Mr. Castro told the cardinal that he was ready to free a large number of them. This is the commitment he now reaffirms.

Mr. Castro, who used to deny holding any political prisoners, now admits in hundreds; others count thousands. Of the 429 he acknowledges, he promises to release 385. His list includes some who are dead and some who are out already, but the important point is that hundreds of people have a chance to be freed. The difference of 44 — 429 minus 385 — happens to coincide with the number of long-term prisoners who reportedly were assaulted by their captors last week after refusing to lend themselves in what they believed was a charade in trick foreign human rights inspectors. Most of the 44 are said to be in a group of *plantados*, or rooted ones, who have been in prison practically since Mr. Castro came to power in 1959 and have valiantly resisted prison rules all that time.

Overall, Cuban-American relations remain little changed, but nothing will start changing them more quickly, and to more mutual advantage, than Mr. Castro's prompt and full delivery on his human rights pledges and his withdrawal of Cuban troops and advisers from the various far-flung places where they help keep war alive.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## To Combat Acid Rain

Acid rain is slowly poisoning the lakes, estuaries and forests of America's Eastern seaboard, yet Congress has been deadlocked for years over how to avert the threat. Governors Mario Cuomo of New York and Richard Celeste of Ohio now propose an ingenious solution. By sidestepping conflicting regional interests, the two governors may have pointed Congress toward resolving a long-festering issue.

The principal source of acid rain is the coal-burning power plants of the Ohio Valley, which spew out acrid gases, the oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, through their tall smokestacks. Borne by westerly winds, these pollutants acidify the rain falling hundreds of miles to the east. Purifying the rain would require the Middle Western plants to burn cleaner, low-sulfur coal, thus putting miners in Ohio and West Virginia out of work, or to install expensive scrubbers. Western states resent being asked to help pay for a federally imposed cleanup, since they neither produce nor are affected by acid rain.

Bills on acid rain have been hobbled in the Senate by Robert Byrd of West Virginia, and in the House by John Dingell of Michigan. The deadlock in Congress has been matched by obstruction from the administration, which disputes the seriousness of the ecological damage and opposes doing anything about acid rain except study it.

The new proposal originated at a Demo-

cratic governors' conference last year, at which Mr. Cuomo proposed a joint approach. In outline, the plan imposes a tax on oil imports to pay for acid rain cleanup, amounting to half the cost of technology to reduce pollutants. The other half, and all operating costs, would be borne by ratepayers. Mr. Celeste becomes the first Middle Western governor to endorse a major cutback in acid rain pollutants, a courageous step that changes the political complexion of the acid rain debate.

The proposal would require oil importers to place 2 percent of their imports in the federal strategic petroleum reserve, and to contribute a "storage fee" that would go into the acid rain fund. Proponents of the plan say that it would increase the cost of gasoline by one cent a gallon. Besides addressing acid rain, filling the reserve more quickly would enhance energy security.

The plan raises obvious questions: Why should an oil import fee pay for an acid rain cleanup? Why should all states bear the burden in higher oil prices? Still, the Cuomo-Celeste plan stands on its political merits. After years of fights between regions, two important governors — the chief victim of acid rain and the chief perpetrator of it — have found common ground. The challenge to Washington is to adopt the Cuomo-Celeste proposal or come up with a better one.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Duarte's Achievements

José Napoleón Duarte, president of El Salvador, has fought hard against many tough opponents. Now he battles stomach cancer in a Washington hospital, in yet another cruel, uphill test. While it is too soon for a final assessment, it is a fit time to recall some real achievements.

Mr. Duarte's travail can be misread as proving that decent leaders lose out. After founding the Christian Democratic Party, he was robbed of the presidency by the armed forces in 1972, then jailed and exiled. Returning in 1980 to head a provisional junta, he found himself beset on the left by dogmatic Marxist insurgents and on the right by death squads. Finally elected president in 1984, he has since seemed to stumble from pillar to post, buffeted by a stalemated war, economic woes and party feuds.

The United States has poured in more than \$3 billion in military and economic aid, but prosperity has stayed stubbornly around the corner. Peace, too, has been elusive. Hence the recent electoral setbacks of Mr. Duarte's party, to the benefit of the right.

At the same time, the Duarte years have been learning years. Washington has found that money alone can't solve all problems.

The left is less cockily sure of its dogmas and timetables. The right knows that death squads will kill U.S. aid as well as Salvadorans. By stubbornly holding the center ground, Mr. Duarte has bought time and space for this moderating trend.

For the time being, all is flux. A vice president with weak credentials serves as caretaker, while Christian Democrats debate the succession claims of two rivals. Insurgents debate between a big new offensive or a pragmatic peace bid. Rubén Zamora, a civilian ally of the guerrillas, is back in San Salvador, pressing for a political opening. That is a promising change.

Under Mr. Duarte, a country with a brutal history has become, marginally less brutal, a fanatical right a little less fanatical, an unbled military a little more bridled and a dogmatic left a little less dogmatic. Those are solid gains, although hard to quantify.

Now stricken, President Duarte deserves sympathy and appreciation. His frustrations are a reminder that all of the burdens which a decent democrat carries in a poor, Third World country, excessive expectations can be the heaviest.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Summits: Moscow and Algiers

In their summit meeting, Arab leaders are concentrating on the plight of the Palestinians. No one doubts their seriousness. The outcome of the Algiers Summit will test two important questions. One is whether anything constructive can emerge when Arab chiefs of state gather. The other is related but broader: whether it reflects the desire expressed at last week's Moscow summit to have some impact on regional conflicts.

The United States and the U.S.S.R. are deeply involved. Secretary of State George Shultz is touring the Middle East. On Sunday, a high-level Soviet envoy stopped off in Algiers in brief PLO leader Yasser Arafat on discussions at the Moscow summit.

— The Chicago Tribune.

### Strong Words From Manila

The Philippines Senate handed a strong rebuff to the United States when it passed a rigid anti-nuclear bill [on Monday] that

U.S. officials say would make the American military presence in that country unworkable. The move comes amid delicate negotiations on extending the lease for U.S. bases in the Philippines beyond its 1991 expiration date.

But the U.S. reaction was surprising. Aside from a softly worded response from the State Department noting that the anti-nuclear bill is "incompatible with our policy," a top-ranking American official pledged continued U.S. economic and military aid and said that a defeat for democracy there is a defeat for America as well. The two sides are sending clear signals to each other that U.S.-Philippine relations are changing but remain healthy. And the outlook is good for a deal that will allow the U.S. bases to stay.

What is apparently happening is that the Philippines, through the Senate vote, is conveying a message that the country is no longer to be thought of as an American colony. It is asserting its independence.

— The Bangkok Post.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1988-1989

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUESNER, Publisher

JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABEY KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELLMORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business/Financial Editor • RENÉ BONDY, Deputy • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, Circulation Director • ROSE D. KRANEPFEL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Systems

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 612899; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directorate of publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Conestoga Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: R356928  
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 30 Gloucester Road, Singapore 1199. Tel: 54610616. Telex: 61170  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKintosh, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Telex: 2622009  
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lutz, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726733. Telex: 416771  
Pres. U.S.: Michael Cowley, 830 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 752-3800. Telex: 421775  
S.A. on capital of 1,200,000 F. RCS: Nanserre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337  
© 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

## After the Summit: Not Yet Compatible

By Michael Howard

OXFORD, England — It is generally agreed that the Moscow summit was a success. True, no sweeping new measures of arms control were concluded, but no one expected that they would be and no one who knows anything about it believed that they should be. The INF Treaty is enough to be going on with, and when we see how that works out we can move on to the more ambitious objective of a strategic arms reduction treaty.

Paradoxically indeed, the better the relations between the superpowers, the less need there will be for arms control treaties. A sensible agreement that some issues are just too difficult to resolve and are best left alone for a while is a better indicator of improved relations than a hurried and botched treaty or, worse, some vapid declaration of "common goals" into which each side will read exactly what it wants.

Arms reductions will be more possible, if less necessary, as political relations improve. If they do not improve, negotiations will remain in the future what they have been in the past: the continuation of the Cold War by other means.

If the summit meeting was judged a success, it was because it was seen to improve relations not so much between the two states as between the two peoples. Americans can take justifiable pride and pleasure in their

president's consistency and forthrightness in preaching the Western doctrine of "human rights" in the heart of the Soviet empire. But of yet greater significance was the fact that his hosts permitted him to do so, gave his remarks full publicity and did not respond with denunciations of the same kind. And, most important of all, the Soviet peoples who see President Reagan for what he was: a kindly, well-meaning man, not terribly well informed, a little sentimental but brimming over with good will — very different from the trigger-happy cowboy depicted in their media for so many years.

The Moscow summit thus complements the Washington summit of last December, when the American people inspected Mikhail Gorbachev and realized that a society that could throw up a leader so articulate, intelligent and presentable was no longer an unchanging and unchangeable totalitarian monolith. If the Americans saw in Mr. Gorbachev the kind of person with whom they could do business, the Soviets have seen in Mr. Reagan the kind of man who will let them live in peace. And this may strengthen Mr. Gorbachev's hand in persuading his military to begin de-militarizing the vast arsenals which, like a cancer, suck the strength out of the ailing Soviet economy.

Summits are all very well, but they have two drawbacks. First, there is nowhere to go from them but down. Second, there is standing room for two or three people only.

Any summit will inevitably be followed by a sense of anticlimax, when exaggerated hopes are belied and it is discovered that the world has not been miraculously transformed. The Western news media in particular, which are themselves largely responsible for raising impossible expectations, are the first to complain loudly that they have been misled.

Further, questions understandably arise: What kind of a mandate did those leaders have at the summit? How truly representative were they of their societies? Can they make their agreements stick?

Is Mr. Gorbachev more than the smooth, fast-talking salesman of an empire still unregenerately evil? Even if he is, can he in the long run prevail against the military, the KGB and the sluggish conservatism of the Soviet bureaucracy?

On the other hand, is Mr. Reagan (or his successor) of any significance compared with the faceless multinational corporations whose wealth depends on the arms race, which manipulate the Pentagon and the CIA and which were able to intimidate Oliver North into the White House

to conduct a foreign policy of which even the president was unaware?

Summits are of little use unless they can broaden out into plateaux — that is to say, a broad and continuous presence of interaction at every level. Leaders should certainly continue to meet at regular intervals so as to establish a kind of rapport that eliminates misunderstandings and enables them to cut through the tangles created by their bureaucrats — to "thump the table," as Mr. Gorbachev put it. But a lot of other people must meet as well, and meet very much more frequently.

In the 20th century — and even more, probably, in the 21st — peace depends on good relations, not simply between states but between the societies they represent; indeed, the first is impossible without the second. No amount of summitry will avail unless the Soviet Union continues to evolve into the kind of society with which good relations are possible.

This does not mean that it must become a pluralistic democracy on the Western model; we may indeed hope that it can find some less chaotic way to manage its affairs. But it does mean that information must circulate freely, that diverse views can be expressed without fear of punishment and that archaic and paranoid habits of secrecy, mendacity and espionage must be, however slowly, abandoned by its rulers.

The Soviet Union, like its czist predecessor, has been an empire not so much of evil as of darkness. Let us hope for and encourage the increase and broadening of the light.

The writer is regius professor of modern history at the University of Oxford and president of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## Japan: A Major Power to Be Addressed Broadly

By Henry Kissinger and Cyrus Vance

WASHINGTON — The stunning economic success and political ability that Japan has achieved have placed it in a privileged, but also precarious, position. Tokyo is experiencing what can be fairly described as the "problems of success."

Its major trading partners want Japan to modify its practices of emphasizing its national efforts above all other priorities. This approach may well have been necessary for Japan during the period of postwar reconstruction, but now it is inappropriate for an economic superpower with global reach and impact. Many Japanese would prefer to leave their international economic and security practices intact; some political business leaders in Tokyo, however, understand the need for changes.

There are many small and contradictory voices in America proffering advice on how Japan should change. Some regard its \$60 billion trade surplus with the United States as the most urgent problem, and they insist that Japan modify its trading rules to reduce that imbalance substantially. Some believe that it should concentrate on providing massive economic and financial assistance to the developing world out of its substantial foreign exchange surpluses. Still others are convinced that Japan, which is fast becoming the most proficient non-nuclear military power in the world, should relieve the United States of some of its Asian defense burdens and increase defense spending substantially above the present level of 1 percent of GNP.

There can be no debate over the importance of U.S.-Japanese ties. They are based on strong com-

mon interests — strategic and political, as well as economic. Preserving this relationship is vital to both countries. What is at issue is how best to proceed, not the value of the relationship itself. The United States needs a national strategy for dealing with its Japanese allies before it can ask its friends in Tokyo to work with it on strengthening the partnership.

Americans should start by recognizing that a root cause of the trade imbalance is the current superior productivity and long-range planning of Japanese industry. The so-called Japan problem is partly a result of superior Japanese competitiveness.

The falling dollar has not yet curbed the American trade deficit for Japanese imports, presumed to be of superior quality. In the end, market forces more than governmental intervention will affect the trade deficit. At the same time, Japan needs to accelerate its efforts to stimulate domestic demand and eliminate unfair discrimination against foreign imports.

We warn against any attempt to deal with the deficit by pressing Japan to step up its defense efforts. Of course, Japan has the right to determine its appropriate security requirements. The United States can have no interest in urging it to go beyond that. Such a course would generate the gravest doubts all over Asia. It might deflect Japan from greater economic contribution to international sta-

The writer is regius professor of modern history at the University of Oxford and president of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

### What About Cambodia?

WITH a better Reagan-Gorbachev rapport in the offing as a result of the Moscow summit, it is the hope of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that the U.S. president will prevail upon the Soviet strongman to effect a political solution in Cambodia that would be acceptable to the Cambodian people rather than the Vietnamese. Mr. Reagan can, of course, link this issue to the U.S. offer of better economic relations which Mr. Gorbachev badly needs.

— Business Times (Singapore).

The writer is regius professor of modern history at the University of Oxford and president of the International Institute for Strategic Studies. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## France: A New Synthesis Challenges Old Habits

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand stole a march on his quipped opponents when he was elected in a second seven-year term on May 8. He had run on a promise of "opening in the center" and "uniting France," but he won so handsomely that he used his power to dissolve the National Assembly, where the conservatives had won a majority in 1986.

The polls then predicted a Socialist tidal wave, and he fretted out loud that it would not be good for France to be governed "by only one party."

Last Sunday, in the first round of legislative elections, the voters relieved what real fears he may have had of a drastic jolt to the left. To most people's surprise, the bickering conservatives held together and came out with 40.4 percent, ahead of the Socialists' 37.5 percent.

But it should not have been such a big surprise. The French have been tinkering with their electoral system, switching from single-member constituencies to proportional representation and back again. Each time, the change was made by the party in power expecting a solid gain, and each time the voters turned it into a disadvantage.

Next Sunday, in the final round, the Socialists may still win an absolute majority of seats thanks to the system installed by former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's conservatives, but it now appears that the results will be fairly close. Willy-nilly, the brief campaign has reverted to the old left vs. right duel. Nonetheless, it is misleading. The French are neither so volatile nor so polarized as the figures make it seem. Rather, they have taken to juggling their votes in an attempt to maintain a certain balance.

They have a handicap, imposed by the politicians. Left the public be unduly influenced, publication of polls is forbidden in the two weeks before elections. The polls are taken, and politicians and their friends know the results and maneuver accordingly. But the voters are left to project two-week-old information if they want to play the swing.

Thus, last Sunday's results were heavily influenced by the extraordinarily low turnout. One voter in three stayed away. In America, two-thirds would be a record high oowadays.

modern problems. People are not looking for pie in the sky, from Socialists or conservatives. They are looking for reliability and practicality.

It can be argued, despite an apparently entrenched right in Britain and West Germany, that this is generally true in Western Europe. The visible failure of communism — Poland has just had to announce the collapse of free health care, long the major pride of Communist states — has not shored the ideological pendulum back in laissez-faire. A new synthesis is developing, beneath the familiar party structures and subplots.

That is to the good. Postures inherited from the revolution are the first industrial revolution are well worn out. Politics is starting to catch up.

The New York Times.

The writers are former U.S. secretaries of state. This comment was adapted by the International Herald Tribune from "Bipartisan Objectives for American Foreign Policy," an article in the summer issue of Foreign Affairs.

## 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1888: Exiles Arrive

LONDON — A group of political exiles from the Continent have arrived in London in the persons of the editor and the staff of "Sozial Demokrat." The influence of Bismarck procured their expulsion from Zurich, where they had settled after a previous expulsion from Germany. The newspaper was an organ of the German workman's party.

### 1938: Spanish Bombing

PERPIGNAN, France — A number of wounded American members of the International Brigade are reported to have been victims of a prolonged bombardment by Nationalist planes of Figueras, less than twenty miles from the French border, today (June 8), in which forty persons are known to have been killed, 200 wounded and thirty buildings destroyed. Most of the bombs, dumped from Nationalist planes at a height of 15,000 feet, fell on or near the Military hospital, which was filled to the doors with seriously wounded soldiers brought there from the recent unsuccessful Loyalist offensive on the Catalan front. The French agreed to a plan to have ambulances bring the wounded to the Spanish side and the wounded taken to Girona. The planes attacked the center of the city, and bombed the military hospital, a power station, and headquarters and a power plant.

### 1913: Advertisers Meet

BALTIMORE — America, like Africa of the classics, always has something new to offer to the rest of mankind. This time it is advertising — advertising as a factor in the development of the world. To proclaim and exalt the gospel of publicity as a world force, 5,000 advertising experts, all men of brains, have arrived in Baltimore for the great national convention. They have come from all parts of the country — in fact, from all over North America.

كذابون جمل

جريدة الحرة

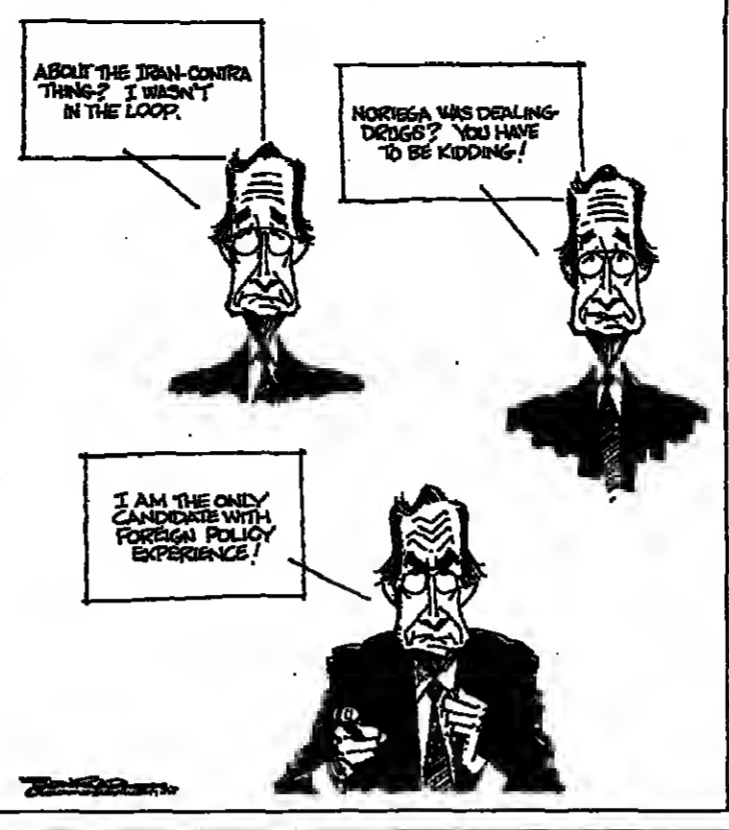
OPINION

Don't Ho Hum — and Perhaps It Doesn't Matter Who Wins In a Campaign

By Jim Hoagland
LOS ANGELES — The vote popular has had its say in the nomination process...

By George F. Will

have nominated candidates who had never held elective office (Wendell Willkie, Dwight Eisenhower). Mr. Bush has one foot in that category...



Try Calling It by a Name That Names

MIDDLEFIELD, Connecticut — Time was when things had simple names. You drove a Ford or a Chevy, took pictures with a Brownie and flew in an Electra...

The campaign premise is clearly that Bush should frighten the public into voting against Dukakis.

As a minister of the Sikh religion it was with great indignation that I read the headline "Sikh Bombs Kill 26 in India" (June 1). What are Sikh bombs?

They Aren't 'Sikh Bombs' Exports and Exports

I would be grateful if one of your many writers on current affairs could enlighten me about something that I just don't seem to be able to understand...

Weary of the Burden

One wearies of reading about how much U.S. defense depends on the defense of Europe. If that means that Americans should pay for Europe's defense...

Appreciations of Reagan

How fortunate Haynes Johnson is to be an American. ("A President Is Worth the Sum of His Appointments," May 11). In the Soviet Union he would be permanent resident at a Siberian health farm...

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bored by New Zealand
Charlotte Evans ("Election Has Its Flaws," May 31) is absolutely correct about New Zealand. But, as a visitor, she is polite and circumspect...

Someone Call Webster's

Regarding "White Castle Steps Down a New Path" (May 11): Your report on the White Castle hamburger chain failed to include any reference to that institution's contribution to the language...

Arrests Under Singapore's Internal Security Act Are Chilling Life on the Island

A hardware salesman, speaking amid his power drills, dog collars and padlocks, is another. "Better not to quote me," he said as he voiced cautious criticism of the government...

GENERAL NEWS

1938: Spanish Bombs
PARIS — In 1938, the International Brotherhood of the Americas was the target of a French bombing raid...





مركز الامم المتحدة

In Moscow, an Indulgent Eye on Protests ITALY: A Clumsy Bureaucracy Dulls the Competitive Edge in EC Market

By Bill Keller New York Times Service MOSCOW — In a move that both Soviet officials and dissidents describe as a significant step toward greater freedom of political expression, the Moscow authorities have adopted a more tolerant attitude toward unauthorized public demonstrations.

ditionally condemned independent protests as unpatriotic performance for the benefit of Western journalists, has begun to defend them in some cases as a valid means of political expression.

day protest. "But the summit is over and the police will leave us alone. Now we hope it is a small step toward democracy in our country."

Tatars and Jewish dissidents, the Moscow City Council adopted an ordinance closing most of the favorite gathering places and banning any public assembly unless the organizers obtained a city permit.

time to get decisions. There is a bad quality of personnel in the public administration, where it is impossible to fire people."



Carlo Azeglio Ciampi

quired in Europe, particularly in Italy, in the context of 1992," he said. With precisely that aim in view, Mr. Bruni has just been appointed director of a new business training program at Milan's Bocconi University, which will conduct all its courses in English in cooperation with seven other leading European universities.

\$1,000 a month might still be earning only 1.25 million after 30 years. It is hardly surprising that many take on one or even two extra jobs.

SOVIET: A Dispute Erupts on Conference Delegates

(Continued from Page 1) broader struggle between the party's old guard and Mr. Gorbachev's followers over the shape of the political and economic systems.

code and set fixed terms for party and government officials.

dates supported at lower levels — often teachers, writers and scientists known to favor radical change — were discarded by higher party bodies to make way for more conventional delegates, frequently veteran officials.

RIGHTS: Lawyers Attack

(Continued from Page 1) month's millennium celebration of Christianity in what is now the Soviet Union.

Other economists say that if things do not improve by 1992, Italian companies may be tempted to transfer their headquarters to other EC countries once borders are removed, simply to escape the dead hand of the Italian public sector.

SDI: Study Questions Value of Space Defense Program

(Continued from Page 1) and sensors. It said existing software is too unreliable for use in such a missile defense and found no evidence that developments in the near future would make large improvements in reliability.

But the Office of Technology Assessment report also said the Soviets could develop and deploy relatively unsophisticated space "mines," or anti-satellite weapons armed with nuclear warheads, to threaten U.S. weapons in space battles.

SDI officials said in a prepared statement that the chapters remained "difficult to declassify." Praising the report as "constructive and balanced," they nevertheless said its computer-software conclusions reflected opinion rather than real analysis.

Yeltsin Named a Delegate

Boris N. Yeltsin, the reformer removed in November as Moscow's Communist Party chief, has been chosen as a delegate to the party conference, Reuters reported from Moscow.

Israeli Groups Say That the Number of Jews Wanting to Leave the Soviet Union Numbers More Than 300,000

Israeli groups say that the number of Jews wanting to leave the Soviet Union numbers more than 300,000, but they said that many are afraid to apply for fear of harassment and losing their jobs.

VOTE: Latest Opinion Surveys Show Dukakis's List of Assets Is Expanding

(Continued from Page 1) choices, to exhibit independence from the special interests and to be able to deal wisely with crises.

Furthermore, Mr. Bush ran almost even with his rival among men, but trailed very badly among women voters.

Dean Judd, the SDI chief scientist, participated in an expert scientific panel that advised the Office of Technology Assessment on the report.

But even after all the dozens of primaries and caucuses and debates, hundreds of television programs and thousands of news stories, Mr. Bush now leads Mr. Dukakis by a wide margin.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GREAT BRITAIN HUNTINGDON HOUSE, luxurious period apartment in Central London.

HOTELS MERIDIEN The very soul of France in North America. In the pulsating rhythm of the great North American cities, the Meridien hotels provide the charm of French tradition.

SCIENCE

# A 'Heavy' Search for Mysteries of Atomic Nucleus

By Malcolm W. Browne  
*New York Times Service*

IN the last few years, the quest to discover new elements and variants of known elements has become increasingly difficult. But recent developments have raised hope that, despite remaining obstacles, the pace of discovery may quicken.

The motive for seeking new "superheavy" elements, whose atoms contain much heavier nuclei than any known to exist in nature, is not merely to add entries to nature's catalogue of chemical building blocks. The study of as-yet-undiscovered elements with superheavy nuclei could help physicists unravel the mysteries that shroud the structure of the atomic nucleus.

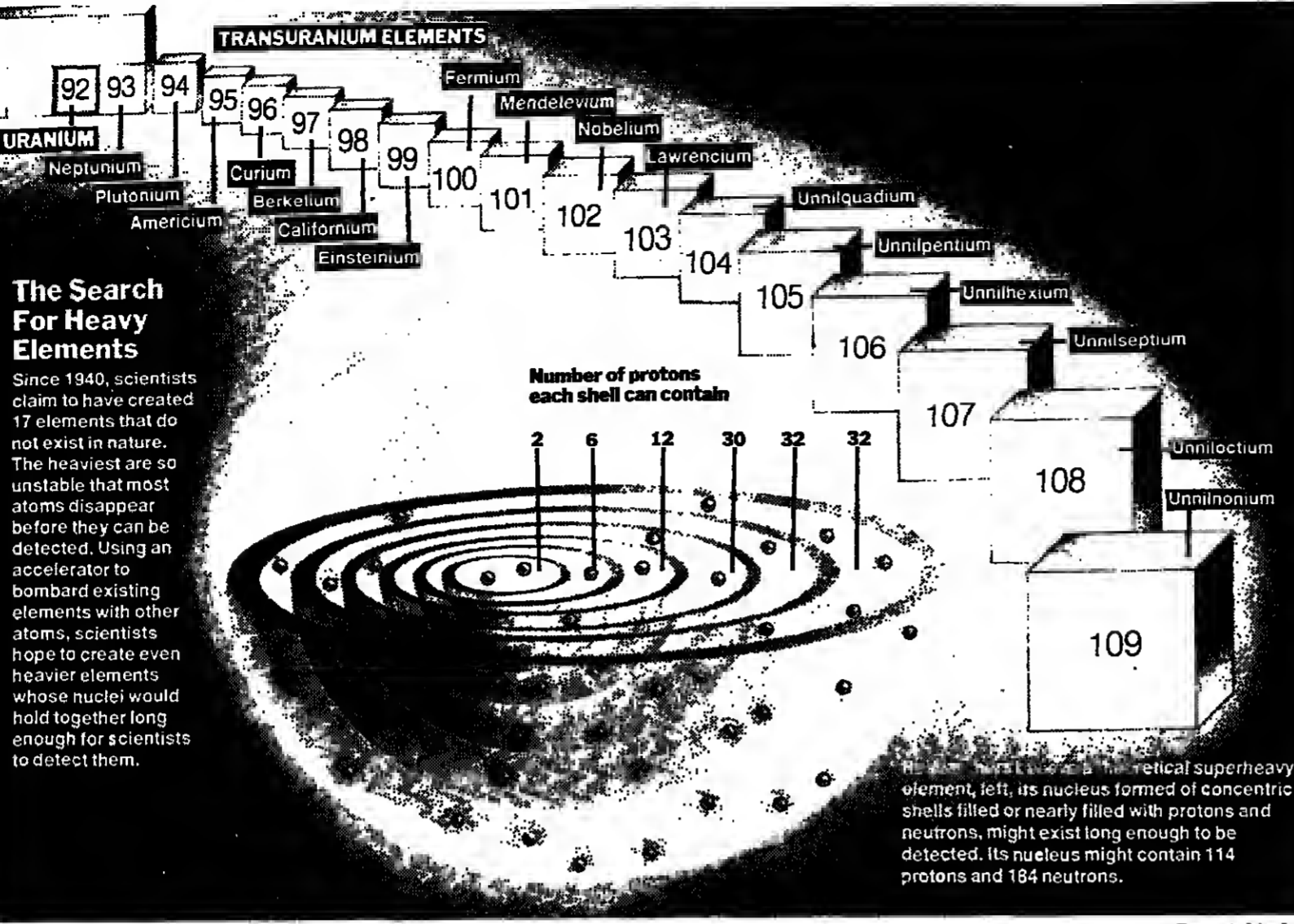
The search for new elements heavier than those naturally present on Earth has been compared to the search by astronomers for new planets: the more that have been found, the fewer there are left to be discovered. Some theorists believe that physicists have already created as many new elements as can ever be made, and that further efforts will be fruitless.

But pessimism about the possibilities of nuclear physics has often proved to be unfounded. Until 1940, no atom heavier than uranium, No. 92 on the periodic table of elements, was known. But from 1940 to 1961 scientists associated with the California institution now called the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory created 11 new elements. The best known of these was plutonium, the nuclear explosive in the bomb that destroyed Nagasaki. Another of the new elements, americium, has become ubiquitous in home smoke detectors.

Since the 1961 discovery of element 103, lawrencium, progress has been glacially slow, and claims to discoveries have often been refuted. The most recent claim to gain at least tentative acceptance was made in 1982 by the Institute for Heavy Ion Research in Darmstadt, West Germany. The laboratory reported having created and detected one lone atom of element 109, an atom so unstable that it survived for only five one-thousandths of a second before flying apart.

The instability of very heavy atoms has so far thwarted progress beyond element 109, although scientists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna, in the Soviet Union, made a still-unconfirmed claim two years ago that they had created element 110.

Despite the apparent odds against success, the discovery or creation of one or more new elements beyond element 110 would benefit science so significantly that



## The Search For Heavy Elements

Since 1940, scientists claim to have created 17 elements that do not exist in nature. The heaviest are so unstable that most atoms disappear before they can be detected. Using an accelerator to bombard existing elements with other atoms, scientists hope to create even heavier elements whose nuclei would hold together long enough for scientists to detect them.

major research institutions in the United States, the Soviet Union and West Germany have remained strongly committed to the effort. In the course of their work, these institutions have been discovering as many as a half-dozen new isotopes, or nuclear variants, of known elements each year. This achievement in itself has greatly enriched the theories underlying nuclear physics.

Although the overall structure of the atom has been understood since early in this century, so little is known about the detailed architecture of the atomic nucleus that experimenters often use trial-and-error techniques in their research. While theory suggests that as many as 8,000 nuclear combinations may be possible, only about 2,000 are known.

For the last two decades, the special goal of physicists working on

superheavy elements has been the "island of stability," a nuclear configuration in which a superheavy nucleus could hold together for a reasonably long period.

The most important particles in an atomic nucleus are positively charged protons, and each element is distinguished from all others by the number of protons it contains. Most atomic nuclei also contain neutrons, electrically neutral particles that have about the same mass as protons. Any given element is likely to exist in several variants, isotopes, that differ from each other in the number of neutrons in their nuclei.

In stable, relatively light atoms, the "strong" nuclear force is sufficient to bind a cluster of protons and neutrons together, despite the mutual electromagnetic repulsion of the positively charged protons. But when a nucleus is very large,

electromagnetic repulsion may overwhelm the strong force, causing the nucleus to fly apart. Large nuclei may also decay in stepwise progression by emitting or capturing particles.

Early researchers imagined the atomic nucleus as a little ball in which roughly equal numbers of protons and neutrons were jumbled together. Surrounding this nucleus were concentric "shells" of electrons that endowed an element with its special chemical properties.

More recently, however, many nuclear theorists have come to believe that the atomic nucleus, in common with the atom's orbital electrons, is structured in shells.

These shells are believed to consist of alternating layers of protons and neutrons, between which a certain amount of mixing may occur. Experiments and calculations show that elements whose nuclear shells

of neutrons and protons are completely filled have the most stable nuclei. These elements are bismuth, oxygen, calcium, tin and lead.

Elements heavier than lead, which is No. 82 on the periodic table, tend to have unstable nuclei, and some decay so rapidly that their lives are measured in millionths of a second. But by extrapolating the shell theory beyond the known elements into the uncharted region where superheavy elements are sought, physicists have calculated that an "island of stability" might exist within which a few elements might achieve stable existence. The center of this "island" would be element 114.

The nucleus of this element, containing filled shells totaling 114 protons and 184 neutrons, should hold together despite its great mass, it is believed. According to investigators, this nucleus would

probably be egg-shaped rather than spherical, and it might have some very peculiar chemical properties as the result of distortions in the normal shapes of its orbital electron shells.

If element 114 (or possibly elements 112 and 113) could be created and proved to be stable, the shell theory of nuclear structure would be effectively demonstrated, to the great satisfaction of nuclear theorists. But no one has yet succeeded in making this monster nucleus.

One problem hampering research is a shortage of raw material for experiments, notably the man-made element einsteinium. Many recent experiments have used einsteinium as the target atom. This metal, No. 99 in the periodic table of elements, was first created in 1952 by the explosion of a hydrogen bomb.

## IN BRIEF

### Coloring Cauliflower Orange

NEW YORK (NYT) — The familiar white head of cauliflower may soon have a nutritious new look as a result of breeding experiments at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in Geneva, New York. Scientists at the Cornell University research center have, in effect, bred a bit of carotene into the cauliflower, turning it orange and 100 times richer than its pale ancestors as a source of vitamin A.

Dr. Michael H. Dickson started with a genetic accident — a dwarf, orange-colored mutant found in a field of full-size white cauliflower heads near Toronto. The orange color of the mutant was imparted by the natural pigment, carotene, which the human body converts to vitamin A. By crossing the mutant with an ordinary white cauliflower, Dr. Dickson was able to produce a new hybrid variety that is large, tasty and orange.

The new variety was also quite popular at a local market where about 100 heads faced consumers for the first time. Aside from being a new source of vitamin A, it is very low in calories, high in dietary fiber, vitamins C and potassium, reasonably rich in iron and, as a member of the cabbage family, a source of natural cancer-blocking agents.

### 'Shaker' Flies Linked to Nerves

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Mutant flies that quiver and shake have led scientists to a key nervous system switch that controls conduction of nerve signals and may eventually provide insight into several human disorders.

A husband-and-wife team of biologists who were cloning what they thought was the gene that caused "shaker flies" to quiver happened instead upon a gene that controls potassium channel activity. The channel is part of a network of switches that regulate the duration and magnitude of nerve signals in all higher organisms.

But Yung Nuan Jan and Lily Jan of the University of California at San Francisco, who now are moving up the species ladder, also have found a similar gene in a mouse, a discovery that points them in the direction of finding one in humans. If the Jans or some other team of scientists are successful, they would hold the key to genetic regulation of any number of human nervous system disorders — possibly epilepsy and some parkinson-like conditions.

### Kidney Transplants Help Diabetics

CHICAGO (AP) — Insulin-dependent diabetics sustained by kidney transplants for 10 years or more have a fair chance of being free of complications normally associated with the disease, surgeons at the University of Minnesota told the American Society of Transplant Surgeons' annual meeting.

Doctors elsewhere said they have succeeded in simultaneously transplanting tiny kidneys and pancreata from children into diabetic adults, holding out hope to some of the many diabetics unable to be cured because of the scarcity of donor organs. "It's very, very important in using all potential donors and help" as many diabetics as possible, said Dr. D. Nghiem, a transplant surgeon at Allegheny General Hospital in Pittsburgh.

### Explaining Some Mysterious Circles

LONDON (AP) — Mysterious circles of flattened crops that appear in Britain every year are caused by rare meteorological events called stationary whirlwinds, a scientist said. About 50 circles, with diameters of 10 to 100 feet (3 to 30 meters), appear in summer when crops are present to record them. They show up usually in fields of long grass, barley, oats or wheat near hills and have been a topic of mystery for centuries.

Terence Meaden, a tornado expert, dismissed speculation that the circles were caused by flying saucers, helicopters flying upside down or ghosts or even herds of rotating hedgehogs.

Mr. Meaden told a conference in Oxford that the Tornado and Storm Research Organization at Bradford in northern England, where he works, investigated 150 crop circles over the last eight years and was convinced that freak weather is the cause. "Wind usually blows round both sides of hill and merges smoothly round the other side," Mr. Meaden said. "However, sometimes there is a gust on one side but not the other which creates vortices or sudden whirlwinds. These sink to the ground and flatten crops in a spiral."

**AT&T**

311 655 4712 1111

GRANT PETERSON

311 655 4712 6

25

## Missing someone back in the States?

Family, friends and business associates in the U.S. are so easy to reach with the AT&T Card.

No coins are needed, since all your calls are automatically billed to your VISA® or MasterCard® account. And you'll get an itemized monthly statement.

To apply, all you need is a valid U.S. Passport and a valid VISA® or MasterCard®.

- Belgium 31 7678
- Denmark 9434 0268
- France 33 05 90 21 27
- Italy 16 78 74 050
- Netherlands 06 7322 0062
- Sweden 020 793 616
- Switzerland 046 85 3060
- United Kingdom 0800 89 1132
- West Germany 01 30 96 69

From other countries, write to:  
AT&T International Information Center  
P.O. Box 61947  
D.F.W. Airport, Texas 75261-9990  
USA

\*Must be issued by a U.S. bank.  
\*\*Some countries may charge a nominal fee as part of toll-free service.  
\*\*\*Await second dial tone.



سكزاوول لاجل





NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top active stocks like P&G, Amgen, etc.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 a.m. volume, NYSE prev. close, Amex prev. close, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Finance, etc.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev, etc.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Class, Prev, etc.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Bonds, Utilities, Industrials.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, etc.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, etc.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Industrials, Transp, Utilities, etc.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Industrials, Transp, Utilities, etc.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advance, Decline, Unchanged, etc.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Surges in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange surged Wednesday in the heaviest trading so far this year as Wall Street brushed aside recent inflation worries and kicked an early summer rally back into gear. The Dow Jones industrial average rose 48.36 points, or 2.35 percent, to close at 2,102.95. The index fell 20.62 on Tuesday. In the final hour, the Dow broke through the post-collapse closing high of 2,110.08, set April 12, but it pulled back in the closing minutes of the session. "What we've seen here is a nice continuation of the enthusiasm of last week," said Dennis Jarrett, a technical analyst with Kidder, Peabody & Co. "When you're as overbought as we have been for the last few days, and still get this kind of rally, that's the sign of a strong market." Advances swamped declines by more than a 4-1 margin. Volume was the sixth-highest in exchange history at 310.03 million shares traded, up from 168.71 million on Tuesday. The volume included about 96.8 million shares of Pacific Gas & Electric, which carries a 12 percent dividend yield and goes ex-dividend Thursday. Investors seeking the company's current quarterly dividend must own the stock before 3 P.M. ET, as a result of a 50-point move in the Dow, the New York Stock Exchange prohibited member firms from using its computer system for program trading for the remainder of the session. It was the second time in less than two weeks that the so-called restrictive collar was imposed by the exchange. The curb on program trading, adopted last February, was last used on May 31, when the Dow closed with a gain of 74.68. Broad-market indexes also posted strong gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 3.19 points to 152.87. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index jumped 6.35 to 271.52. The price of an average share gained 68 cents. Pacific Gas & Electric was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 16. Chemical Bank followed, gaining 1/4 to 3 1/2. Occidental Petroleum was third, up 3/8 to 26 1/4. In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was up 2 1/4 to 112. Cray Research was up 1 to 84 1/4. Texas Instruments was up 3/4 to 48 1/2. Unisys was up 1/4 to 36 1/4 and Hewlett-Packard was up 1 to 58 1/2. Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 43 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 44 1/2. USX was up 3/8 to 32 1/2 and Merck was up 1/4 to 55 1/2. AT&T rose 1/8 to 27 1/4. IBM jumped 2 1/4 to 116 1/4. Macmillan gained 1/4 to 75 1/4. The company rejected a \$7.5-a-share takeover bid from Robert M. Bass. Prices closed sharply higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like P&G, Amgen, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like IBM, GE, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Ford, GM, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like A&P, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Table with 13 columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yield, P/E, etc. Lists various stocks like Amstar, Amstar, etc.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left.

Large stylized 'S' logo on the right side.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 8th June 1988

Table of international fund quotations including columns for fund names, currency, and prices. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.

Oil Discoveries Dash OPEC Hopes on Prices

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service
PARIS—As oil ministers of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries prepare Saturday in Vienna, many of the cartel's experts appear convinced that there is little likelihood of significant price increases.

DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD
INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND
Registered office: 2535 Luxembourg
20, Boulevard Emmanuël Servais
L.C. Luxembourg 24597

G.T. INVESTMENT FUND S.A.
Registered Office: 2, Boulevard Royal, 2953 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg N° 74143

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

Managing Director
Overseas appointment with subsidiary of a world-renowned household-durables company
Package neg. around £40,000
+ car + full married-status expatriate benefits

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS
Technical Sales Manager
Market-leading gravure and pre-press printing equipment to operate from southern UK base

PA Personnel Services
Executive Recruitment - Human Resource Consultancy
Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE
Tel: 01-235 6060 Telex: 27874

Dataquest
Intelligent Electronics, the Paris subsidiary of Dataquest, the world leader in high technology market research, is expanding its Paris office, creating several new positions.

International buyer
Sportswear - Paris - Part of an international group specialising in the manufacture and marketing of textiles under a world-famous brand name, this company is seeking an international buyer.

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tobies include the netted price to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and High/Low/Close/Change.

Table of international stock prices including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and High/Low/Close/Change.

Table of international stock prices including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, and High/Low/Close/Change.

U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. futures prices including sections for Grains, Coffee, Soybeans, Corn, Wheat, and Livestock.

Food

Table of food futures prices including sections for Coffee, Cocoa, and Soybeans.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including sections for Copper, Aluminum, and Silver.

Stock Indexes

Table of stock index prices including sections for S&P 100, Dow Jones, and various international indices.

Advertisement for 'The' featuring a large graphic and text.

Egypt and IMF Begin A Crucial Review of The Nation's Economy

CAIRO—Egypt and the International Monetary Fund have begun a review of the country's economic performance that should decide the fate of their difficult, year-old relationship, diplomats and other officials said Wednesday.

NYSE Highs-Lows

Table of NYSE high and low prices for various stocks.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices including sections for Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices including sections for Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa.

London Metals

Table of London metal prices including sections for Aluminum, Copper, and Silver.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices including sections for Aluminum, Copper, and Silver.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures options prices including sections for various currencies.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index options prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond yields.

Scotch Sales Decline In U.K. as Buyers Age

LONDON—Sales of Scotch whisky in Britain have slumped, and prospects are gloomy because the majority of consumers who drink it are older males, according to a survey released Wednesday.

Investment Firm to Buy McKesson Alcohol Unit

San Francisco—McKesson Corp. has agreed to sell its wine and spirits wholesale division to a new company formed by the division's management and West Peck & Greer, a New York investment firm.

Large advertisement at the bottom of the page for 'The' and 'Public Hearing'.

### Seoul's Privatization Program Faces Test

**By Coleen Geraghty**  
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

SEOUL — In at least one respect, South Korea's plan to involve lower- and middle-income citizens as shareholders in big state-owned companies has failed to live up to the government's expectations.

To be sure, the nation's inexperienced investors have warmed quickly to the notion of stock ownership: A public offering of shares in Pohang Iron & Steel Co. in April was three times oversubscribed. The program also promises to yield instant wealth for newcomers, many of whom are expected to dump their shares for a quick profit when Pohang is listed Friday on the Korea Stock Exchange.

Therein lies a problem that threatens Seoul's goal of income redistribution, brokers say. For in its efforts to transfer partial ownership of public enterprises into private hands, the government has encountered a strong resistance to long-term equity investment.

In selling half of its 70 percent stake in the steelmaker, known as POSCO, the government hoped to create a stable base of low- and middle-income shareholders drawing steady income from stock dividends.

Instead, market analysts say, the 35 percent holding in POSCO is

likely to find its way into the portfolios of wealthy individuals and large institutional investors. Another 30 percent currently is held by four local commercial banks and a private company.

The share offering is the first of seven Korean privatizations to be completed by late 1990. Economic planners in Seoul hope the program will increase the efficiency of government-controlled companies.

Most small investors plan to sell shortly after the listing, analysts agreed. "The lower-income individuals apparently prefer to take immediate capital gains," said William Stoops, director of Citicorp Scrimgeour Vickers' office in Seoul.

When the government conducted the share offering in April, POSCO employees were invited to increase their holding from 3.2 percent to 10 percent, and a small equity interest was made available to the general public.

The remainder — 75 percent of the entire offering and about 25 percent of POSCO's total stock — was offered to individuals with a monthly income below 600,000 Korean won (about \$825). This group, categorized as low-income, numbers about 8.5 million.

Shares in POSCO were priced at \$20 each, with the government netting \$74.2 million from the sale.

To make the offer more attractive to lower-income citizens, the government had offered a 30 percent discount on the shares to individuals with monthly incomes below 400,000 won (\$550). The only proviso was that they hold the shares for three years.

The Finance Ministry said that 80 percent of qualified low-income purchasers surrendered their right to purchase POSCO shares at a discount because of the holding requirement.

But analysts say that even if the current privatization exercise fails to become a vehicle for income redistribution, it will at least enlarge the size of the stock market and encourage participation in trading.

The privatization of state-owned banks, utilities, manufacturers and trading companies will contribute to an estimated doubling of Korean market capitalization to about \$100 billion by 1990, they say. Contributing to market bullishness are a generally healthy corporate sector, continued appreciation of the won, and an increase in corporate listings and fund-raising exercises.

The Finance Ministry also hopes the privatizations will expand the size of the investing public, which currently numbers 3 million people, or about 7.5 percent of the population.

### Japanese See Car Exports to U.S. Declining

**Reuters**

CHICAGO — The president of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. predicts that Japan's car exports to the United States will continue to decline for the second straight fiscal year.

Toyoo Tate told U.S. auto parts makers Tuesday at a convention that Japanese automakers fell short of the maximum quota that the Tokyo government said could be shipped to the United States in the year ended March 31.

"We have seen a shortfall of some 86,000 units, or 3.7 percent, on the 2.3 million quota," Mr. Tate said.

"And while it will depend on such factors as the exchange rate and how the American economy behaves," he said, "it would seem to me that this downward trend in exports will continue in the 1988 fiscal year" ending March 31, 1989.

The issue of Japanese auto exports to the United States has long been a sore point in trade relations between the two nations.

### EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

NLG 300,000,000  
5 1/2% Bonds 1988 due 1993

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Bank Mees & Hope NV  
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.  
Rabobank Nederland  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank nv  
Bank der Bondsspaarbanken N.V.  
F. van Lanschot Bankiers N.V.

June, 1988

### IBM Selling Educational Unit to Maxwell for \$150 Million

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said Wednesday it had agreed to sell Science Research Associates, an educational publishing unit, for \$150 million to a company headed by the British publishing magnate Robert Maxwell.

IBM said the price was subject to adjustments before the closing of the deal with Maxwell Communications Corp. The sale also includes SRA's subsidiaries in Australia, Canada and Britain.

Science Research Associates, based in Chicago, develops, publishes and markets educational and testing materials and services for schools. It has more than 500 employees.

Many American schoolchildren have grown up with SRA's instructional programs. The company also publishes college textbooks and training programs for computer professionals.

IBM's stock jumped \$2.75 to close at \$116.50 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The computer and communications giant, which acquired SRA in 1963, said the sale would allow it to focus on its main businesses. IBM recently has moved to divest other non-computer operations, including an agreement to sell most of its photocopier business to Eastman-Kodak Co.

Although IBM did not detail the financial results of Science Research, an IBM spokesman said the unit was "highly profitable."

Mr. Maxwell has said he wants to expand his company's opera-

tions in the United States, where it is the second-largest printing company.

In addition to printing and publishing, Maxwell's U.S. operations include telecommunications and electronic publishing.

SRA will operate as SRA-Pergamon, a separate entity within Maxwell Pergamon Publishing Group, based in Greenwich, Connecticut.

John Guth Jr., the president of SRA, has been named chairman of the unit, IBM said. (Reuters, AP)

### PAN AM: Threat to Unions

**(Continued from page 1)**

views, a provider of contract maintenance services to governments and other agencies, is small but has long been profitable.

Huge losses at the airline have caused the corporation to report overall losses of \$2.4 billion since 1980, excluding onetime gains of about \$1 billion. The onetime gains resulted largely from the sale of Pan Am's Pacific division to United Airlines in 1985.

In the letter to the unions, the company said it "gave management authority to take such action deemed appropriate to re-size Pan Am." It also said it would not provide any more funds to the airline from the operations of the other subsidiaries.

Pan Am's shares closed at \$2.75 Wednesday, up 12.5 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company said it would immediately return two Boeing 747 aircraft to the lessors when the leases expire at the end of the summer and terminate a lease early on a third 747. Pan Am will shut its San Francisco flight base as of Oct. 1 and cut back flight operations in the fourth quarter.

Pan Am, whose first-quarter operating loss widened from \$51 million in 1987, had unsuccessfully sought wage concessions from its flight attendants and mechanics.

The reduction in capacity will be "far beyond the normal seasonal reduction following the summer peak," the letter said.

Pan Am normally posts better results in the second and third quarters, which include the busy summer travel season, and incurs large losses in the winter.

The company said it would not have enough cash without new external financing to sustain its planned level of operations this fall. External financing is simply not available because cost-reduction agreements with labor have not been achieved, the letter said.

The airline is "building momentum which could result in a turnaround," the letter said. "However, we need time and a lower cost structure to achieve a real recovery." (AP, Reuters)

### DISH: Amstrad Announces Plans

**(Continued from first finance page)**

Satellite Broadcasting, a consortium that includes two independent British television stations, as well as the conglomerates Virgin Group PLC and Pearson PLC, among others. The BSB group, which is expected to begin satellite broadcasting for U.K. and European viewers toward the end of 1989, plans a viewer charge.

Mr. Murdoch's company said that through the launch of its expanded satellite TV broadcasting group and the introduction of Amstrad's dish it would expect to see the European satellite TV market expand from its current 100,000

owners of dishes to some 1 million by the end of 1989.

He said that viewers would be able to receive the new service — including a general entertainment, and arts channel, a news channel, a sports channel and a feature film channel — on their existing television sets with the addition of a dish.

Mr. Sugar, whose company is Europe's largest supplier of home computers, said that installation of the new Amstrad dish would cost around £40, against current market quotes of £200 and more.

Mr. Murdoch said he also expects to launch a multilingual sports channel.

### THE PARIS EDITION The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s: what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there.

"Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said The New York Times, "which makes it rather different — refreshingly different — from that of most other memoirs of the period." Other critics agree in their praise of "The Paris Edition":

"Elegantly droll... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner.

"Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review.

"Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic.

"Very entertaining" — The New Yorker.

"Clean, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times.

"Delightful" — Washington Post Book World.

"Immense wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine.

"The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press, "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



### Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune, Book Division,  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by check in French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Please charge to my credit card:  Access  Amex  Diners  Eurocard  MasterCard  Visa

Card no. \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ (Indemnify for credit card purchase)

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ copies of THE PARIS EDITION: The Autobiography of Waverley Root 1927-1934 at U.S. \$16.95 each, plus postage: \$4.00 each in Europe; \$7.00 each outside Europe.

Name (IN BLOCK LETTERS) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City and Code \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_ 9-6-88

**Republic Clearing Corporation**

**FUTURES & OPTIONS ON FUTURES**

Gold & Silver  
Currencies  
Financial Instruments  
Stock Indices

\$25 BOUND TRADING

Call us at: 212-221-7158  
Telex: 277065  
432 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10018

**INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS**

IN THE IHT EVERY TUESDAY.  
A COLUMN ON NON-U.S. STOCK MARKETS ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

**McKesson Medical-Surgical**

AS AN AFFILIATE OF Republic National Bank of New York

**Investment Firm**

SAVING FOR THE FUTURE

**TWA**

# TWA's Airport Express gets you the seat you want. books it.

With TWA's Airport Express a telephone call is all it takes to secure your favorite seat.

And the American Express® Card is all it takes to book and pay for it.

With Airport Express, TWA send boarding cards via your travel agent within 30 days of your flight, advance notice permitting, even for connecting flights within America.

TWA's Special Ambassador Class check-in facilities smooth your progress. As does American Express. The perfect travelling companion for all your business, travel and entertainment requirements, including duty-free purchases on board.

For details of our all around America network, reaching 100 plus US cities, and for bookings, contact your travel agent or TWA. TWA's Airport Express and the American Express Card are all you need to see the United States.

**TWA**  
For the best of America.

**Industrials**

**Stock Indexes**

**Commodity Indexes**

**Market Guide**

**SPX CONTINUING**

**DM Futures Options**

**Wednesdays AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	ABX	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMC	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld.	PE	52-Week High	Low	Close	Change
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+
15 1/2	15 1/4	AMT	0.12	12	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4	+

**MARKETS**

**Oil**

**BANKER**

**AMEX High-Lows**

**NEW HIGHS 15**

**NEW LOWS 7**

**Save 40%**

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune.

The longer you subscribe the more you save.

Country/Currency	12 months +52 ISSUES	% SAVINGS	6 months +26 ISSUES	% SAVINGS	3 months +13 ISSUES	% SAVINGS
Austria A.Sch.	4,900	39	2,700	33	1,500	25
Belgium B.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Denmark D.Kr.	2,700	33	1,500	25	850	17
Finland F.Mk.	1,830	41	1,000	35	530	29
France F.F.	1,600	37	880	31	480	25
Germany* D.M.	600	39	330	33	182	26
Gr. Britain £	135	38	74	32	41	25
Greece Dr.	25,000	47	14,000	41	7,700	35
Ireland £Ir.	155	43	85	38	47	31
Italy Lire	400,000	39	220,000	33	121,000	26
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	37	6,300	31	3,400	25
Netherlands FL	660	40	365	33	200	27
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
Norway (hd. det.) N.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Portugal Esc.	26,000	51	14,300	46	7,900	40
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000	41	17,000	36	9,400	29
Spain (hd. det.) Ptas.	45,240	—	22,620	—	11,310	—
Sweden (air) S.Kr.	2,000	39	1,100	33	600	27
Sweden (hd. det.) S.Kr.	2,500	24	1,400	15	700	15
Switzerland S.Fr.	510	44	280	38	154	32
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	470	Varies by country	260	Varies by country	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620	Varies by country	340	Varies by country	190	Varies by country

\*In Germany, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details, please check here and fill in your address below.

\*\*At these rates, you can get early morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Mainz. Offer valid through December 31, 1988 for new subscribers only.

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Tlx: 612832.

Please check the subscription term you desire:

**GUARANTEE**

The International Herald Tribune stands behind its long history of excellence. We'll refund your money on all unreserved issues in your subscription if you're not completely satisfied.

**QUICK SERVICE:** Delivery will begin within seven days of receipt of your order.

52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (364 issues in all.)  
 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (182 issues in all.)  
 13 extra issues with a 3-month subscription (91 issues in all.)

My check is enclosed.  
 Please charge to my credit card account:  
 Access  Amex  Diners  Visa  Eurocard  MasterCard

Card account number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Card expiry date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ Country \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_  
 (necessary for credit card purchases)  
 Tel/Tellex \_\_\_\_\_

9-6-88

**Floating-Rate Notes**

June 8

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Alaska Finance	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Albergo	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
American Express	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Amstar	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Amstar	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50

**DAIWA CAPITAL - L.C.F. EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD**

INTERNATIONAL BOND FUND

Registered office: 2535 Luxembourg  
 20 boulevard Emmanuël Servais  
 L.C.B. 24897

Notice is hereby given that the Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Daiwa Capital L.C.F. Edmond de Rothschild International Bond Fund will be held at the registered office of the company at 3 p.m. on Friday 24th June, 1988 with the following agenda:

**AGENDA**

To change article 26 of the articles of incorporation to authorize the company to distribute a dividend as authorized by the law of March 30, 1988.

The quorum for the above extraordinary general meeting will be shareholders representing at least one half of the issued share capital present in person or represented by proxy.

Resolution may be passed by the affirmative vote of two thirds of the votes cast.

On behalf of the company,  
**BANQUE PRIVÉE EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD S.A.**  
 Luxembourg branch, 20 boulevard E. Servais  
 L. 2535 Luxembourg

**Pounds Sterling**

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Full Bank Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50

**Deutsche Marks**

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Full Bank Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50
Full Prd Jap	7 1/2	12-15-88	94.50	94.50

**BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE**

Bachelor of Science (Business) now available in the evenings.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 6 to 9:30 p.m.

Exciting combinations possible eg. M.B.A. and Strategic Marketing

Courses start August 1988

Contact: Administration Offices  
 38 av. de Dapples or P.O. Box 2290  
 1002 LAUSANNE, Switzerland  
 Tel: 021/27 38 33

Handwritten scribble in the top right corner.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on Support by Bankers

NEW YORK — The dollar edged higher Wednesday in New York on remarks by central bank signaling support for currency stability. The dollar broke through key technical levels against the Deutsche mark as Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve board, said that a drop in the dollar would be likely to augment the annual U.S. trade deficit rather than implement further progress. "That's what really kicked the dollar up," said Tammy Vibbard, a foreign exchange adviser at the Harris Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago. Currency traders have begun focusing on the forthcoming release of the U.S. trade balance for April. Advance estimates are a deficit of \$11.8 billion, wider than the \$11.5 billion in March. The dollar closed in New York at 177.3 DM, up from 177.13 on Tuesday, but was unchanged against the British pound, which used at \$1.81. The dollar rose against the yen, to 125.60 from 125.45; against the French franc, to 129.5 from 129.40; and the Swiss franc, to 1.4390 from 1.4355. Analysts said the dollar also gained support from remarks by a president of the West German central bank, Karl Otto Pöhl, characterizing recent sales of dollars by a bank not as intervention but merely a working down of Bundesbank dollar reserves. Mr. Greenspan and Mr. Pöhl are attending the International Monetary Conference in Chicago. Earlier, in Europe, the dollar edged mixed to firmer after a session of light technical trading in favor of the release of the U.S. trade data for April. "It's all been technical today, art-based rather than out-and-out trading," said one U.S. banker in London. "The dollar went up, but there was no particular reason behind it." Dealers said they expected sim-

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns for currency, bid, and ask rates.

London activity Thursday. "Nobody's going to take any big positions before they're out of the way," said one British bank trader, referring to the U.S. trade statistics. The dollar rose to 1.7184 DM in London from 1.7153 on Tuesday, but fell to 125.35 yen from 125.80 and lost ground against the British pound, which closed at \$1.8170, against \$1.8115. It rose to 1.4335 Swiss francs from 1.4285, and to 5.8015 French francs from 5.7975. The British currency also advanced against the mark, finishing at 3.1290 DM against 3.1073. The pound's value as measured by a

Goldman Sees Rising Pound

LONDON — Goldman Sachs & Co. said Wednesday that the pound could overcome its recent weakness and reach \$2 and 320 Deutsche marks within six months. "After a further period of consolidation at under \$1.80, we expect a renewed push into a \$1.90-\$2.00 band before year-end," the U.S. securities firm said in its monthly review of the British economy. Similarly, it said the pound could temporarily fall below 3.10 DM but then push into the 3.15-to-3.20 range. It added, however, that "last week's sterling slump could get worse for a while." It predicted that British base lending rates would end the year at 9 percent. (Reuters, AFP)

BANKERS: Currency Stability as Anti-Inflation Tool

(Continued from first finance page) bank policy, he added, "is to sell the dollars we get" if "the dollar is not under pressure." He said the sale should not be interpreted as a currency market intervention since "it is only done to influence exchange rates." But analysts said his contention was purely semantic, and that dollar sales by the West German central bank have the same effect regardless of their motivation. Mr. Pöhl also told the bankers that he would welcome an enlargement of the European Monetary System. The EMS links the values of currencies of the European Community countries, except for Britain, Spain, Portugal and Greece. While reiterating his desire to see the British pound in the system, Mr. Pöhl said that countries out-

side the EC that maintain a de facto link with the EMS grid of exchange rates should formally join the system. The three countries he cited were Austria, Switzerland and Sweden. Their formal entry, he said, would widen the area of exchange-rate stability. That would be "good for Europe and the rest of the world" because it would provide additional pressure for the convergence of economic policies, Mr. Pöhl said. The current priority in containing inflation signs of higher inflation was also emphasized by Jacques de Larosière, governor of the Bank of France. Mr. de Larosière said that stability of prices and of the dollar were "essential" to continuing the adjustment process that is gradually reducing the huge U.S. deficit and the Japanese and West German surpluses.

That process is well in train, he said, adding that it cannot be rushed without fueling inflation.

On Tuesday, a Fuji Bank Ltd. vice president told a symposium at the bankers conference that regulatory and cultural barriers, as well as imperfect risk-management skills, will limit the overseas growth of major Japanese banks, Reuters reported. Toru Kusaka, addressing a symposium on the future of banking, said that Japanese bankers were hampered in promoting international business because they are not yet "gregarious people." Bankers whose mother tongue is English, he added, have a great advantage over the Japanese. Despite these obstacles, he noted, seven Japanese banks were ranked among the world's top 10 last year in terms of total assets.

CULTURES: U.S.-Japanese Car Ventures Pose Managerial Challenges

(Continued from first finance page) said David Cole, director of the University of Michigan's Office for the Study of Automotive Transportation. That decision has already been made by the competitive environment. It's adapt or get out of the game." The alliances were born several years ago because Japan, faced with import restrictions, wanted greater access to the U.S. market and Detroit needed to tap Japan's skill in small cars. The U.S. giants so needed the low-cost, high-mileage cars that they were willing to cede part of their lucrative market. They also ceded part of the culture on which the U.S. auto industry was based. In Japanese-run ventures, distinctions between workers and bosses are obscured by identical uniforms, quite a shift from Detroit's rigid labor-management structure. Traditional management perks, such as reserved parking and executive dining rooms, have been abolished.

Automakers with Midwestern accents usually lack their counterparts with words like kaizen, meaning "continuous improvement" and "harmony among people." At Fiat Rock, about 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of Detroit, the cross-cultural complications were evident from the start. Americans have a tendency to plan costs and sales in more detail in the early stages. For Ford to proceed with a project, we want to know the price and return on investment," said Gary M. Heffernan, a senior executive at Ford. Mazda did not have to worry too much about the financial aspects while the yen was weak. In the end, Ford decided to proceed with the Mazda-designed car badly enough to go ahead despite the lack of a detailed financial plan. According to industry experts, disputes are a big obstacle to joint projects, and their resolution is made more difficult by barriers of language and distance. "You always have internal battles over any new car," Mr. Heffernan said. "Internally, it gets re-

solved by the boss. With Mazda, we had to try to work those things out at a lower level." Difficulties in reaching a quick consensus appear to have been an important factor in Mazda's decision to build and operate the Flat Rock plant by itself, rather than as a joint venture with Ford. "One of the disadvantages of a joint venture is that decision-making is slow," said Yoichi Nobuto, president of U.S. Mazda Motor Manufacturing Corp. At Diamond-Star Motors, a joint venture to assemble cars for Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors

have told dealers, is to increase advertising efficiency by promoting only one name and to overcome the reluctance of some import buyers to even consider a domestic nameplate. In all of the auto alliances, there are limits to cooperation. The Ford-Mazda deal is one example. "Each company only tells the other what is necessary to explore future opportunities," said Robert R. Reilly, director of strategic planning for Ford. He said it would be inappropriate for him to discuss plans for Ford's big luxury cars. Nor is Mazda about to release de-

the plant in Fremont, California, — known by an acronym, Nummi — now produces the highest-quality cars sold by GM despite its low level of automation and lack of high technology. The plant had a reputation as a labor-relations headache when it was operated by GM. Although it is staffed by the former GM workers, Toyota has molded them into an efficient, quality-conscious force. "Nummi changed the direction of the American automobile industry," said Maryann N. Keller, an analyst with Furman Selz Magee Dietz & Birney. "Nummi proved that it was not machines, it was systems and software that created high quality." Under GM, she said, the plant was not encouraged to admit there was a problem, but the Japanese saw problems as an opportunity and encouraged open discussion. There was no equity exchange in the deal, and relations between the two companies are necessarily distant because of antitrust considerations. GM is the world's largest automaker and Toyota is No. 3. GM also owns 41.6 percent of Isuzu, which is mainly a truck maker, and imports an Isuzu model sold as the Chevrolet Spectrum. It owns 5.3 percent of Suzuki and imports a car sold as the Chevrolet Sprint. Chrysler linked up with Mitsubishi in the early 1970s to import small, fuel-efficient cars at a time when its domestic lineup was large and thirsty. Today it owns 24 percent of Mitsubishi. Ford acquired a 25 percent interest in Mazda in 1979. Now the Mercury Tracers that Ford makes in a plant in Hermosillo, Mexico, south of the Arizona border are based on Mazda designs. A decade ago most auto executives and industry analysts were predicting a shakeout in the international industry, with just a handful of giants surviving into the 1990s. The mergers never materialized because U.S. managers were unwilling to yield autonomy; instead, the joint ventures evolved.

At Diamond-Star Motors, a venture of Chrysler Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp., office layout became an issue. U.S. executives prefer private offices; the Japanese believe that having everyone in a big room promotes communication.

tails on the unique rotary engine used in its RX-7 sports car. The change in the value of the dollar with respect to the yen is bringing a new balance into the relationships. "During the extended period of artificial exchange rates we were forced into the hands of the Japanese to develop new products," said Michael N. Hammes, vice president for international operations at Chrysler. GM, according to trade sources, already is planning to supply Isuzu with U.S. engines for trucks intended for export to the United States. When the Ford-Mazda joint models are updated, they will probably be equipped with Ford rather than Mazda engines and transmissions. Mr. Hammes predicted that his company's relationship with Mitsubishi would continue, but on a more equal basis — "it's going to be a two-way street from now on." There is little question, however, that the U.S. industry has learned valuable lessons. GM officials, for example, were shocked to find that

Corp. in Normal, Illinois, one issue was how the office was to be laid out. U.S. executives prefer private offices; the Japanese think having everyone in a big room without walls promotes communication. After much discussion, Diamond-Star officials reached a consensus on an open layout with partitions separating work areas. Yoichi Nakane, the Mitsubishi executive who presides and chief executive of Diamond-Star, grumbles that the partitions will create a different way of operating. "A consensus is not always right," he said. General Motors Corp. reportedly is unhappy with the sales performance of its imported and domestically produced Japanese cars: the Nova, made at a California plant managed by Toyota, the Chevy Spectrum, imported from Isuzu Motors Ltd., and the Chevy Sprint, imported from Suzuki Motor Co. Beginning this fall, all three will be sold under the Geo brand name. "You always have internal battles over any new car," Mr. Heffernan said. "Internally, it gets re-

There was no equity exchange in the deal, and relations between the two companies are necessarily distant because of antitrust considerations. GM is the world's largest automaker and Toyota is No. 3. GM also owns 41.6 percent of Isuzu, which is mainly a truck maker, and imports an Isuzu model sold as the Chevrolet Spectrum. It owns 5.3 percent of Suzuki and imports a car sold as the Chevrolet Sprint. Chrysler linked up with Mitsubishi in the early 1970s to import small, fuel-efficient cars at a time when its domestic lineup was large and thirsty. Today it owns 24 percent of Mitsubishi. Ford acquired a 25 percent interest in Mazda in 1979. Now the Mercury Tracers that Ford makes in a plant in Hermosillo, Mexico, south of the Arizona border are based on Mazda designs. A decade ago most auto executives and industry analysts were predicting a shakeout in the international industry, with just a handful of giants surviving into the 1990s. The mergers never materialized because U.S. managers were unwilling to yield autonomy; instead, the joint ventures evolved.

Wednesday's OTC Prices

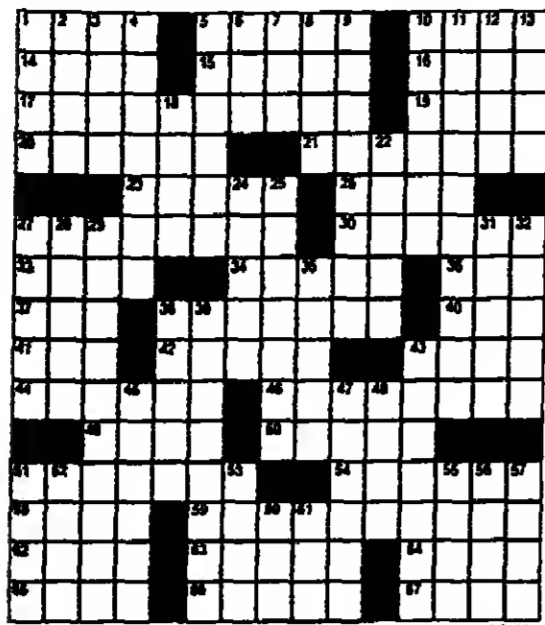
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the last most traded security in terms of dollar volume. It is checked twice a week. Via The Associated Press

Table of OTC prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of stock prices with columns for stock name, price, and change.



**ACROSS**

1 — Raton, Fla.  
5 Bay of Naples isle  
10 Hostess's request, initially  
14 Pronto! Abbr.  
15 N.Y. city on the Hudson  
16 Asian ruler  
17 Buckles?  
19 — Ooble (cartoon music)  
20 Two irons and a single  
21 One-handed a liney  
22 Peace goddess  
23 In the past, an  
27 Grazed  
30 Bettina's 1959 successor  
33 Follower of Paul or Ann  
34 Herbs  
36 Creek  
37 John Wayne's "Bravo"  
38 Postulation  
40 Smith and Johnson  
41 Urchan  
42 Keepsake  
43 LXIII years from now  
44 Instructive example

**DOWN**

1 Fish voice?  
2 Italian umbrella successor  
3 Fund fault  
4 Calcium phosphate mineral  
5 Whirlwind, for short  
6 Neighbor of Tenn.  
7 According to informers  
8 Scritinizes  
9 Enact anew  
10 Computerized streetcars?  
12 Javed grip  
13 Star

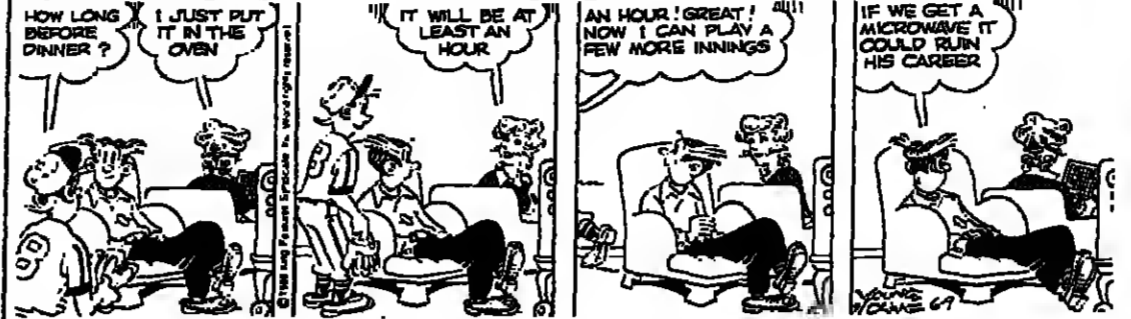
46 Colorful thorny hybrids  
49 Belt ornamen  
50 To be, in Toledo  
51 Hindered  
52 Piece of news  
53 Six-strung instrument  
54 The king's brew?  
55 Neighbor of Sask.  
56 Beethoven's "Fur —"  
57 Photo-finish margin  
58 Get the soap out  
59 Ash holder  
60 Churchill's successor  
61 Italian umbrella successor  
62 Symbol of thinness  
63 Terrible ruler  
64 Origin of the Louvre's Venus  
65 Specialty-food store  
66 Informer's prince  
67 Gulf of Finland feeder  
68 Gloomy rival  
69 Nitwit

69/88

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



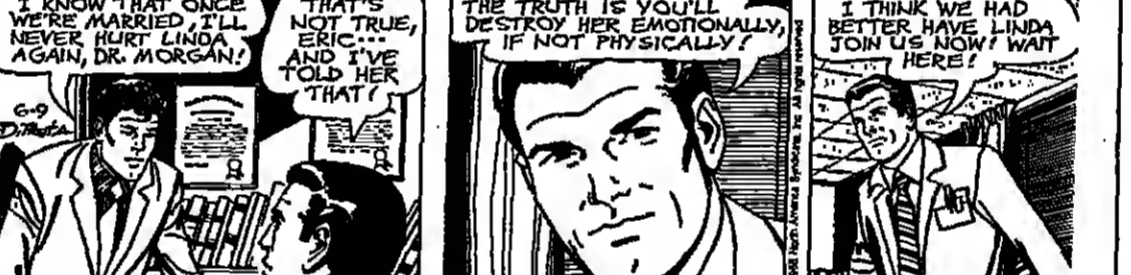
ANDY CAPP



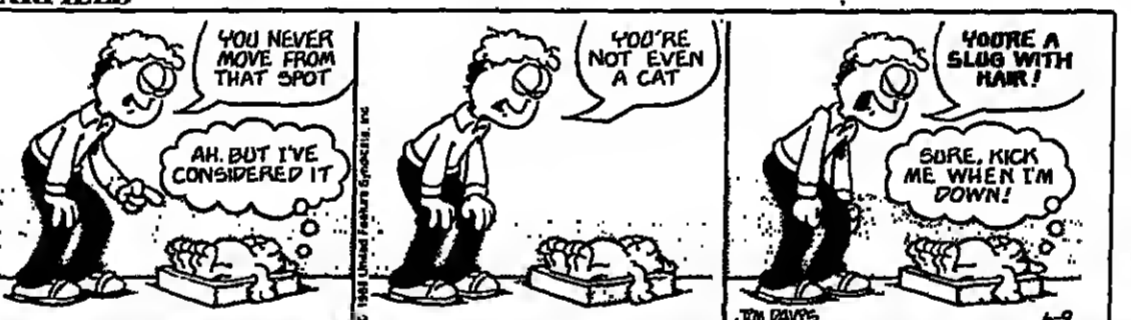
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YURLS  
NEESU  
CLAGEY  
HISRAP

Answer here: THE "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O"

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUSE AVAIL VOYAGE NAUSEA  
Answer: She's determined to do no matter how much it costs—SAVE MONEY

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	15	8	Bangkok	31	24
Amsterdam	15	8	Beijing	31	24
Antwerp	15	8	Hong Kong	31	24
Birmingham	15	8	New Delhi	31	24
Boston	15	8	Shanghai	31	24
Buenos Aires	15	8	Taipei	31	24
Calcutta	15	8	Tokyo	31	24
Cardiff	15	8			
Chicago	15	8			
Cincinnati	15	8			
Cleveland	15	8			
Dallas	15	8			
Denver	15	8			
Detroit	15	8			
Houston	15	8			
Los Angeles	15	8			
London	15	8			
Madrid	15	8			
Manila	15	8			
Mexico City	15	8			
Montreal	15	8			
New York	15	8			
Osaka	15	8			
Philadelphia	15	8			
Pittsburgh	15	8			
Portland	15	8			
San Francisco	15	8			
Seattle	15	8			
St. Louis	15	8			
Tampa	15	8			
Washington	15	8			
Yokohama	15	8			

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	348.34	+1.18
Bombay	1000	+10
Buenos Aires	1000	+10
Calcutta	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Manila	1000	+10
Mexico City	1000	+10
Montreal	1000	+10
New York	1000	+10
Osaka	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
San Francisco	1000	+10
Seoul	1000	+10
Singapore	1000	+10
Taipei	1000	+10
Tokyo	1000	+10
Yokohama	1000	+10

BOOKS

**PICASSO: Creator and Destroyer**  
By Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington.  
Illustrated. 558 pages. \$22.95. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

ONE of the morals of the play "Amadeus" was that a genius can also be a vulgar fool. Peter Shaffer's Mozart was not a heroic artist but a spoiled child, a buffoon who just happened to be blessed with divine talent.

The moral of Arianna Stassinopoulos Huffington's new biography of Pablo Picasso is similar: that for all his prodigious gifts, the painter was, at heart, "a sadistic manipulator" who routinely betrayed his friends, tormented his wives and mistresses, and neglected his children; a would-be superman isolated and ultimately compromised as an artist by his own Nietzschean will to power.

Whereas her recent biography of Maria Callas cast the singer as a victim of a domineering man and her own unruly impulses, Huffington's life of Picasso portrays him, in the subtitle's word, as a destroyer — of others' lives, careers and hopes. In fact, Huffington's contempt for Picasso's life suffices this entire volume, lending it an angry, moralistic tone. She refers to him as "a hyena preying on others' weaknesses," "a good totalitarian," an artist who "used razor blades in his life as creatively as he used them in his art."

Nor does she stop with Picasso. His mother is depicted as a domineering woman of "limited intelligence" who gave him early lessons in mistrust. His first wife, Olga Koklova, is described as "an average ballerina of average beauty and average intelligence," a frivolous, if well-bred, socialite who suffocated him in a world of fancy-dress balls. And his other wife, Jacqueline Roque, is portrayed as "a vicious being, a parasite, whose power came from the life it fed on."

The volume's one heroine is the artist Françoise Gilot. Picasso's longtime companion and the mother of his children Claude and Paloma — and the one individual, in Huffington's view, who managed to stand up to his imperious demands.

Drawing upon material she and two research assistants gathered, Huffington writes about Picasso's life as though she were breathlessly narrating a trashy novel. Phrases like "pure evil" and "sweeping mean-spiritedness" are spread throughout the text, as are heavy-handed attempts to link Picasso's hostility with the violent events overtaking Europe during his life. "Picasso's mood was the mood of the times," she writes in an effort to explain his preoccupation with death as a young man.

The connections between his work and the intellectual climate that fostered modernism are skimmed over — or dispatched with a couple of colorful anecdotes about his relationships with other artists.

As for Picasso's own art, Huffington tends to discuss its evolution only in the sketchiest of terms, using it mainly to illuminate his mind-set at a given moment or his attitude toward a specific woman. As a result, the book does not really give us any insight into the painter's aesthetics or his protean ability to shift style over the years. What it does do is reinforce the deeply autobiographical nature of his work.

As described by Huffington, Picasso's own romances almost inevitably devolved into sadistic power games to which he played women off against one another. Having been disappointed in love several times as a young man, he began frequenting brothels as a teenager and was perhaps never fully able to separate love and possession, passion and domination.

What's more, as his fame and legend grew, he became increasingly arrogant, increasingly eager to test his friends and lovers, increasingly unwilling to reciprocate favors or affection.

Indeed, this book has a tendency to read like a single long and depressing chronicle of negligence and cruelty, including such incidents as Picasso's refusal to use his considerable influence with the Nazis to save his old friend Max Jacob; his determination to break up Françoise Gilot's marriage to another man while going ahead himself with a secret marriage to Jacqueline Roque; and his abrupt decision in 1963 to cut off his son Claude ("I am old and you are young," Huffington reports him saying, "I wish you were dead.")

The fallout from Picasso's life, Huffington adds, continued even after his death in 1973. On the morning of his funeral, his grandson Pablo drank a container of bleach and subsequently died; several years later, near the 50th anniversary of their meeting, his longtime mistress Marie-Thérèse Walter hanged herself in her garage, and in 1986, his widow, Jacqueline, made the final arrangements for an exhibition of his paintings, then shot herself to the head.

Such events — like the other chilling stories collected in this volume — hardly require Huffington's hyperventilated prose.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

whether he searched hard for rival candidates.

The bidding was not very scientific, but contract bridge was only four years old and there was much to explore in the theory of bidding. Nobody could find fault with the final contract, which simply needs a 2-1 spade division.

We may conjecture that it was late at night and that Lightner was half asleep, for he would not have doubled seven spades in normal circumstances. The result was that South had the club he needed to make the winning play. He ruffed the opening lead in the dummy and finessed the spade ten to make his doubled grand slam. It would not have helped East to split his trump honors, for South would have ruffed his way back to dummy to lead another trump for a marked floe.

Lightner was left to wish that he had begun with one fewer diamond, for then an honor-splitting defense would have been effective. The episode must have made an impression on him, for shortly afterward he gave up penal doubles of slam contracts and gave the world a most useful device: the Lightner slam double to direct an unusual lead.

A double that might gain 100 points or lose 240 points. A double that can produce the only lead to beat a slam, gaining the large number, makes a lot of sense.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

West: 1♠, 2♣, 3♦, 4♥, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	348.34	+1.18
Bombay	1000	+10
Buenos Aires	1000	+10
Calcutta	1000	+10
London	1000	+10
Manila	1000	+10
Mexico City	1000	+10
Montreal	1000	+10
New York	1000	+10
Osaka	1000	+10
Paris	1000	+10
San Francisco	1000	+10
Seoul	1000	+10
Singapore	1000	+10
Taipei	1000	+10
Tokyo	1000	+10
Yokohama	1000	+10

SOURIN MELKIAN

IN THE HIT EVERY SATURDAY WITH AUTHENTIC WRITING ON THE WORLD OF ART AND ART AUCTIONS



SPORTS

Joy, Uolska

Pistons Wallop Lakers in Opener, 105-93

By Anthony Corton

INGLEWOOD, California — The Los Angeles Lakers had problems Tuesday night with a number of things the defending National Basketball Association champions usually take for granted, like...

100 points. That generally indicates outstanding defense, but the Lakers didn't help themselves with their own sloppy shooting. Cooper, hitting 51 percent of his shots in the playoffs, was 0-for-7 from the field...

shooting night. I think they came off an emotional series against Dallas in the Western Conference finals, "and they weren't quite there."

and unable to hit their shots in the half-court, the Lakers couldn't mount any kind of consistent offensive surge. Their biggest run was a fourth-quarter stretch in which they outscored the Pistons, 11-2.

The poor shooting was symptomatic of what was obvious all night: Detroit's total control. When the Lakers weren't missing shots on offense, they were acting helpless against Dantley on defense...



Detroit's Adrian Dantley drives past A.C. Green in the second period for two of his game-high 34 points.

Yanks Win; Martin-Umpires Feud Cools



Reggie Maddux, the National League's first 10-game winner of 1988.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — Ricky Henderson hit a run-scoring single and started a sensational double play Tuesday to help New York beat Boston, 4-3, hours after Commissioner Peter Ueberroth cooled off the feud between Yankee Manager Billy Martin and American League umpires.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP For kicking dirt on an umpire but, under threat of instant ejection, he remained in the dugout throughout the game. The Martin-umpires feud had escalated to the point where Ueberroth stepped in Tuesday, telling both sides to "stop it and stop it now."

White Sox 10, Twins 8: In Chicago, Harold Baines' home run and Mike Woodard's two-run triple highlighted a seven-run seventh inning that helped the White Sox past Minnesota.

But the visitors made their first six field goal attempts, while Los Angeles opened the game by missing its first three shots and turning the ball over in its first four possessions.

Ex-Champion Vows to Go Out a Winner

By Christine Brennan

LAS VEGAS — Thomas Hearns sounded like a man saying goodbye Monday night, but by Tuesday he'd changed his tune.

lot of people only hope to do... Boxing has made me a very happy and rich young man. "I lost the fight. The war is still mine. I have nothing to hold my head down for at all. Know what? I've been so successful in my career — to let a man like Iran Barkley come along. I hope only the best for him."

a postfight news conference, Barkley was alternately bugging Hearns and telling how he pulled off one of the startling upsets in middleweight history. They seemed like a couple of friends aware that they had just played out a dramatic changing of the guard.

SCOREBOARD

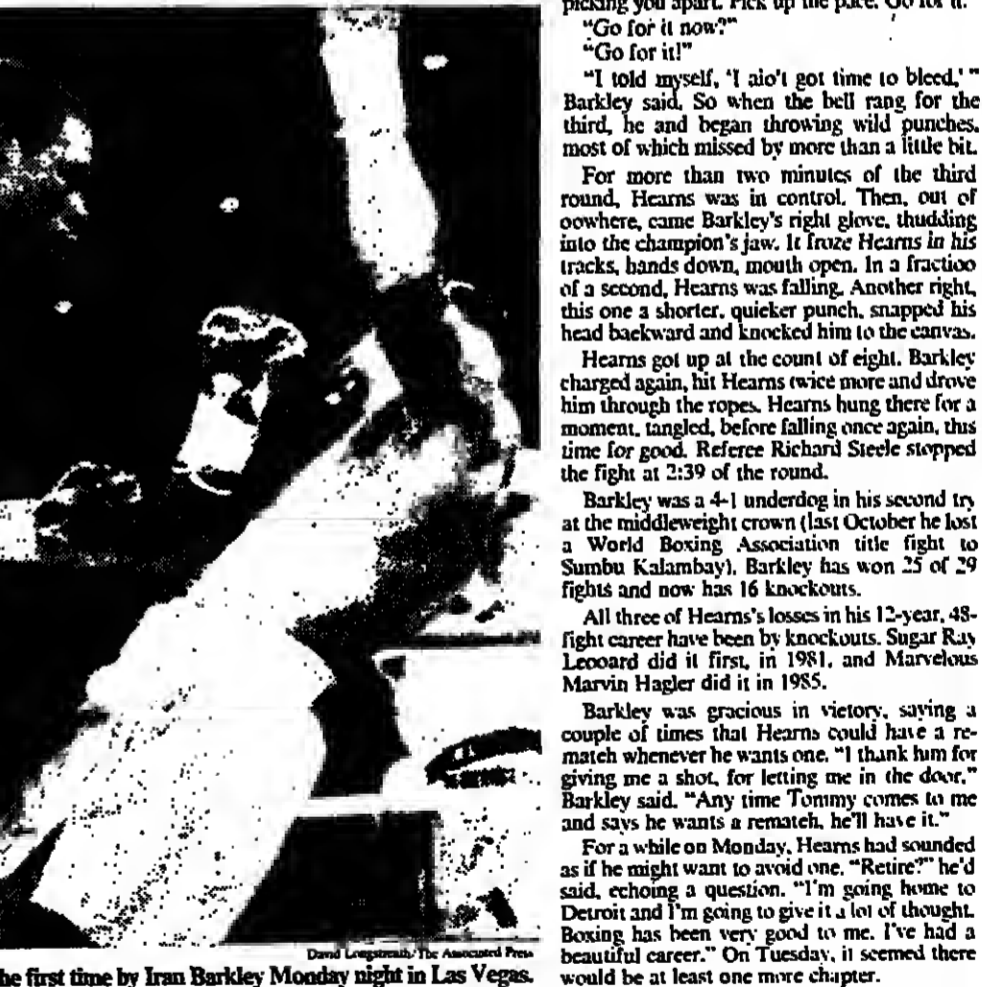
Table with columns for Basketball (NBA Finals) and Baseball (Tuesday's Line Scores). Includes scores for Detroit vs Los Angeles and various MLB games.

Table with columns for American League and National League. Lists team names, abbreviations, and scores for various MLB games.

Ueberroth Refuses 2d Term As Baseball Commissioner

By Thomas Rogers

NEW YORK — Peter Ueberroth, whose future as the commissioner of baseball has been uncertain after more than three and a half years in office, said Tuesday that he would not accept a second five-year term when the first one expires Dec. 31, 1989.



Thomas Hearns, being felled for the first time by Iran Barkley Monday night in Las Vegas.

SCHEDULE

Schedule table listing NBA Finals games between Detroit and Los Angeles, and various MLB games.

TRANSITION

BASEBALL American League Boston — Signed John Flaherty, catcher; Rodney Taylor, pitcher; Timothy Lincecum, outfielder; and Paul Owen, infielder.

Major League Standings

Table showing Major League Standings for American League and National League, including team names, wins, losses, and percentages.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

Advertisement for ESCORTS & GUIDES featuring INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE with contact information for various cities like London, Paris, and New York.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Advertisement for INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED featuring various services like escorts, guides, and travel agencies across different cities.

FOOTBALL

International Football League NEW ENGLAND — Signed Billy Kaplan, pitcher.

BASEBALL

Los Angeles — Signed Tony Stephens, pitcher.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

London — Signed John Flaherty, catcher.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

London — Signed John Flaherty, catcher.

PEOPLE

ART BUCHWALD A Primer on Panama

WASHINGTON—Okay, let's see if we can explain Panama as simply as possible. Q. Who is Manuel Noriega? A. Manuel Noriega is the top banana of a top banana republic. But we want his tail out because he's not our kind of guy.

A Princess and Her (Furry) Paupers

By Alice Furland New York Times Service NEVERS, France — "All my life I've been obsessed with suffering, Obsessed!" Her serene and declamatory Highness Princess Elisabeth de Croix was feeding cats' liver to a bedraggled, one-eyed cat. The animal had just arrived at her animal shelter, the Refuge de Thierny, 16 kilometers (10 miles) east of here.



Elisabeth de Croix: "I had grown up hating the suffering the farm people inflict on animals."

Elisabeth de Croix explained. With the money from her aunt and from a friend, Albert de Mun, she had about \$3,500 to buy the land for the refuge. Her mother gave her the farmhouse. "I had grown up hating the suffering the farm people inflict on animals," she said. "I had grown up hating the suffering the farm people inflict on animals."

cats in the kitchen!" she ordered one helper; and to the dogs in a growler tone: "Somebody has we-weed here. Who is the culprit?" The telephone rings constantly. "You waited a week to report this dog missing?" she chided a caller. "Was he tattooed? Et bien, that was a bad mistake. Monsieur, I am a mere volunteer here. Call during office hours tomorrow."

CAIRO MUSEUM LOSSES

United Press International CAIRO — Twenty-seven pharaonic items have disappeared from the Egyptian museum. Officials at the museum said Wednesday that the stolen items include small statues and figures such as the head of a lion and the head of a sheep, and a number of rings and amulets.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CORPORATE LEGAL COUNSEL Overseas division of major European construction group seeks experienced European qualified corporate lawyer with minimum 10 years post qualification experience in relevant industry or private practice.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

AMERICAN WOMAN, 25, with degree, speaks French, seeks job in Paris. Prefers temporary. Paris 020 0365.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

GROUP DE PRESSE cherche secrétaire administratif bilingue. Anglo-Français, polyvalent, initiative, pour job à New York. Envoyer CV et photo à Mme Agac, 63 Ave des Champs-Élysées, Paris 8e.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

LANGUAGES SCHOOL seeks Assistant Teachers in possession of work permit, Full Part-time. Paris 42.64.42.25.

AUTO RENTALS

PARIS ALL INCLUSIVE PRICES Ford Fiesta 1195 cc per week, Ford Focus 1250 cc per week, Ford Sierra 1790 cc per week.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS With or without consent of spouse. No need to travel. DUBNER LEGAL ASSOCIATES

A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

AWAITS YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE! READ OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND LAKE GENÈVE

PERSONAL MESSAGES

WARMEST THANKS to the Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Jude for many favors received. To all kind friends and relatives who have shown their love and interest in me. I am well and hope you are the same.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY Interactive media, electronic publishing, computer aided design, etc. We are seeking several years experience in relevant industry or private practice.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS WANTED

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE GROUPE DE PRESSE cherche secrétaire administratif bilingue. Anglo-Français, polyvalent, initiative, pour job à New York.

EMPLOYMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

EDUCATION POSITIONS AVAILABLE LANGUAGES SCHOOL seeks Assistant Teachers in possession of work permit, Full Part-time. Paris 42.64.42.25.

AUTO RENTALS

PARIS ALL INCLUSIVE PRICES Ford Fiesta 1195 cc per week, Ford Focus 1250 cc per week, Ford Sierra 1790 cc per week.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. DIVORCE IN 21 DAYS With or without consent of spouse. No need to travel. DUBNER LEGAL ASSOCIATES

A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES

AWAITS YOU INSIDE TODAY'S PAGE! READ OUR INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS REAL ESTATE FOR SALE SWITZERLAND LAKE GENÈVE

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES English speaking, fluent in French, with 10 years experience in international business. Seeking challenging position in a dynamic environment.